Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
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The Bombay Chronicle

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 286 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1918. TWO ANNAS

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS, TO LONDON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1918		
6th December ..	A Steamer ..	..
14th „ ..	Chanda ..	6169
1919		
11th January ..	Nagoya ..	6854
25th „ ..	Nore ..	6703

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1918		
10th December ..	Dilwara ..	5378

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1918		
28th November..	Pundua ..	East and South Africa *via* Porebunder.
1st December ..	Dumra ..	Karachi, coasting.
1st „ ..	Lighning..	Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.
Tatsuta Maru.	Y. Kobayashi..	3135	24th Nov. 1918.	5th Dec. 1918.
Kosoku Maru.	H. Nagahiro ..	3187	18th Dec. 1918.	28th Dec. 1918.

For Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
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HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

The following regular services are maintained:—

(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.

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M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

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MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
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Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 3.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,00
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuar, Koke, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nazasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI.
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000 at 2/- = $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $19,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkew	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan)
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,990

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.,
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.,
F. C. Rimington, Esq.,
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL.
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

INSURANCE.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,70,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 27,00,000
Surplus about ..... Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about ..... Rs. 20,00,000

Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings)
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS.
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

VICTORY OVER CONSUMPTION:

LIEUT.-COLONEL REPORTS
REMARKABLE CURE.

Writes 17th October:—

"I am very glad to say he appears to be completely restored to health and has none of the symptoms which previously caused alarm. From seeing and talking to him, I feel convinced that he is restored to health and he feels the same. Since commencing your cure, he has never looked back."

THIS REMARKABLE REMEDY is supplied to Lt.-Colonel, Major, Commissioner of Police, Dy. Accountant-General, M.B. Edinburgh and other eminent Doctors and Officials.

NOTICE TO PATIENTS.

Whilst I am on tour, please write once or twice a week.

Am glad you are all recovering but a weekly report of progress will help me to obtain another.

200 CURES.

Note address:—
REV. G. R. WALTERS.
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.,
Deaconess Home,
LUCKNOW.

SAVE MONEY

By Placing your wholesale and retail orders for Perfumery, Jewellery, Postcards fine artistic pictures and presentation articles with HOTCHAND MOTUMAL, Show Rooms Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, opposite Thomas Cook and Son. Telegraphic: Refined. 'Phone 2851.

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A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
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THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1235.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 PACKAGES ENGLISH MADE DHOTEES.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant at 3-45 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Tucker Tulsidas Ramdas and on account and at the risk of Sha Vadilal Purshottam.

2 packages each 200 pairs English-made grey dhotees No. 1344 or others.

4 packages each 200 pairs English-made grey dhotees No. 38999 or other.

7 packages each 200 pairs English-made wh. dhotees No. Pholijan or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES POPLINS OF KAHN KAHN'S OFFICE.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Bhut Jatashanker Jethalal and on account and at the risk of the defaulting mortgager Bhut Nagardas Luxminarayan.

2 cases poplins of Kahn Kahn's Office.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Madhavdas Govindji and on account and at the risk of Messrs. H. S. Co.

5 bales Japanese shirtings No. A 1.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES CHECK GINS OF THE FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, CRESCENT AND PEARL MILLS.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thucker Mathuradas Dunwarkadas and on account and at the risk of Thucker Damodar Narsidas.

3 bales check gins of the Fazulbhoy Mills No. 902½.

3 bales check gins of the Currimbhoy Mills No. 2902½.

3 bales check gins of the Crescent Mills No. 5040.

3 bales check gins of the Pearl Mills No. 1917.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 PACKAGES PRINTS.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully by order of Seth Sundarji Chatarbhuj and on account and at the risk of Seth Madhavdas Liladhar of Gopalguly.

5 packages prints chocolate Graham's.
3 packages prints white.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES GINS OF THE CURRIMBHOY, CRESCENT, FAZULBHOY AND PEARL MILLS.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. B. Mansing and Co. and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Ramchandar Chandulal.

12 bales each 60 pieces gins of the Currimbhoy, Crescent Fazulbhoy and Pearl Mills 5½ lbs. Nos. 5040 and 2902½.

AUCTION SALE OF 14 BALES GINS OF THE UNION MILLS

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Vijbhukhandas Gulabdas and on account and at the risk of Thucker Mathuradas Manji Valji.

3 bales each 60 pieces gins of the Union Mills No. 906 24 yards.
6 bales each 60 pieces gins of the Union Mills No. 2901 24 yards.
1 bale 60 pieces gins of the Union Mills No. 907 24 yards.
4 bales each 60 pieces gins of the Union Mills No. 917 24 yards.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 3rd December, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS AND COTTON MERCHANTS. SALE OPPOSITE THE GOODS SUPERINENDENT'S OFFICE G. I. P. RAILWAY, WARI BUNDER.

The sale of about 2,500 bales of the Salvage Cotton of the recent fire which occurred at Warehouse No. 5 of the Prince's Docks.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd December 1918 at 3 p.m. opposite the Goods Superintendent's Office, G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder where the Salvage is removed for sale.

About 2,400 full pressed bales of the Salvage Cotton of the recent fire at Warehouse No. 5 Prince's Docks which occurred on 13th November 1918, comprising of Bengal, Oomra, Karachi, Western Tuticorin F. P. Cotton raws and Coconada (slightly damaged by fire and water).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2.30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Artistic Specially Made to Order Household Furniture, Sweet-toned Square Piano, Specially made by Scoundy and Co., complete set of Encyclopedia, Rich Porcelainware, English Glassware Old Chinaware, etc., etc., the property of N. Marryat Esq., Loco. Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Ry.

Under instructions from N. Marryat Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 3rd day of December, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 5 Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Reclamation. Valuable and handsome specially made to order household furniture, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner wagon, meatsafe, mirror sideboard, drawing room silk tapestry lined complete suite, artistic music cabinets dressing and writing tables, clothes and cawn presses, bedroom almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, sweet-toned square piano specially made by Messrs. Soundy and Co. zoonda almira, complete set of spoon and forks for 12 persons silverware, rich vases, fancy teapoys, cane furniture, Englisn Brass and iron single and double bedsteads rich carpets, rich engraved black wood wardrobe table ornaments, rich binocular ty Po's a complete set of Encyclopaedia beautiful pictures, strong hatstands, rich porcelainware, English glassware, etc., etc.

The property of N. Marryat Esq., Loco. Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Ry.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHEIKH MEMON STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th December, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction under instructions from Messrs. Soondardas and Co., Attorneys for two of the Executors of the Estate of Bai Kessoribai widow of Dharamsey Lalji with the consent of the Advocate-General of Bombay and the remaining two Executors the undermentioned very valuable property on the premises.

THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground measuring 6374 square yards or thereabouts situate at Sheikh Memon Street on the east side thereof in the Town and Island of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay with the dwelling house chawl other buildings houses outhouses standing thereon bearing Municipal Assessment of "F" Ward Nos. 139 (1) and 139 Sheikh Memon Street Nos. 357, 359, 361 and (1) and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the east by the property of Manekchand Kanjiwalad on or towards the west by Sheikh Memon Street on or towards the north by the property of Tarachand Sitaram and on or towards the south by the property of Bhat Madhavji Harjiwan.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Soondardas and Co., at their office at No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd Dec., 1918.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 288. Price Rs. 1-14-0. Liberal commission to Agents and Booksellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 38, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted", "To Be Let", "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

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Quarterly	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car. Spare Part Price List free on application Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the best is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at MEHTA & Co., 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 1

MISCELLANEOUS.

VIOLIN, MANDOLIN, BANJO, PIANO, taught by C. MENEZES, 4, Heerarwalla's Buildings, top floor, Bombay, 2. 3371

WANTED—TO INVEST Rs 1,00,000 (one lakh) as a sound investment in a profitable industry, or safe running business; experienced man in the same must need apply. Apply to Box No. 1209, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3364

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Temporary CLERKS on Rs. 40 per month. Security Rs. 500 in cash or G. P. Notes required. Apply to the CURRENCY OFFICER, Bombay. 3340

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER, good pay, any nationality. Apply in person to Dr. M. T. ANKLESARIA, Bohra Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay 3355

WANTED—A SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Salary Rs. 45 per month. Apply sharp to Box No. 1203, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3338

WANTED for a Weaving Mill, a STORE-KEEPER and an ASSISTANT STORE-KEEPER. Salary according to qualifications. Only experts need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1190 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3282

WANTED—Experienced MATRIC, and ACCOUNTS CLERKS for Overseas. Also Rs. 500 security paying AGENTS and TREASURERS. MAYADASS & Co., 85, Fort Street, Bombay. 3369

WANTED—Experienced and distinguished PROFESSORS of English History and Logic, Economics, Persian and Sanskrit and also a well-qualified man to teach commerce for the D.A.V. College Cawnpore. Pay according to qualifications. The applications must reach the undersigned by the end of December, 1918. ANAND SWARUP RAI BAHADUR, Secretary, D.A.V. College Society. 3365

WANTED.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS on contract for a year. Apply for particulars Messrs R. B. PALSAPURE & Co., Topiwala's Bunglow, Sandhurst Road. 3333

YOUTH just entered on the threshold of commerce, desires to sail for England and other Western countries as representative of wealthy Indian firm or merchant. Desiring businessmen are requested to write at once to Box No. 1208, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3360

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LAND near Kurla Station with road frontage, 4,100 square yards. Apply Box No. 1207, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3357

FOR SALE—One REMINGTON TYPE-WRITER No. 10 Visible (re-built). Very little used for few months only Rs. 200 nearest offer wanted. Apply Box No. 1202, dvt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3323

FOR SALE—The red clay for gardens, back stones for buildings, and the small stones and pieces of the stones. Write DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS, c/o Little & Co., Solicitors, Apollo Street, Fort. 3359

FOR SALE—RUSTON OIL ENGINE, 50 B.H.P., complete with tanks and fittings; one HORNSBY ⅓ B.H.P.; one BERLI S B.H.P. See SURJEE KHERAJ, Engineer, near Noorbaugh, Mazagon. Tel. No. 3822. 3361

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—English make rubber tyre Bicycle Wheels LANDAULETTE and a pair of HORSES. For further particulars apply in writing to Mr. J. V. PAISLEY, "Sea View," Colaba, Bombay. 3307

FOR SALE—At Kandivli (B. B. & C. I. Ry.) 6 acres of LAND with 2 stables for 52 animals, godown, deep-water well with pump and pipe connections, etc., and 35 grafted mango-trees. Please write to A. P. LEWIS, Sitaram Buildings, near Market. 3374

FOR SALE—1,500 square yards of Pension and Tax LAND at the junction of Sandhurst Bridge Road and Hughes Road. As the prices of building materials are going down, the prospective purchaser will be greatly profited. Immediate offers are invited. Apply:—MHATRE'S ART STUDIO, Chowpatti Bombay 7. 3373

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms, facing Yacht Club and Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FREE HELP
TO
FAMINE-STRICKEN PEOPLE, CATTLE AND BIRDS.

THE BOMBAY KARIANA MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION has opened a FAMINE RELIEF FUND, to help people, cattle and birds in the present famine year. Therefore any village from Cutch, Kathiawar, Guzerat, Mewad and Marwad, that may be in need of such help may apply to the undersigned.

SHAH PARMANAND RATANJEE,
THAKAR TULSIDAS TEJPAL,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.
Famine Relief Fund Committee.

The Bombay Kariana Merchants Association
Samuel Street, Bombay, 3.
Dated 15th Nov. 1918.

NOTICE TO MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WANTED—A qualified MECHANICAL ENGINEER, having good knowledge of rass and Iron Foundries, for a newly tarted up-country Foundry. Free quarters rovided. Apply stating least salary expect-d, with copies of Testimonials to

Messrs. MANILAL BALABHAI & Co.
Export and Import Merchants.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, 3rd December, 1918, at p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, to confirm as Special Resolutions the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 18th November, 1918.

TATA SONS, LIMITED.
Agents
Bombay, 18th November, 1918. 3143

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FINAL DIVIDENDS for the half year ended 30th June, 1918, at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0, per 5 per cent. Preference Share of Rs. 500 each, and on the other shares at the rate of Rs. 210 per share of Rs. 500 each, and at Rs. 105 per share of Rs. 250 each, all free of Income Tax, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, 5th December, 1918, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. & 3-30 p.m. on ordinary week days, and 11-30 a.m. & 1-30 p.m. (Standard Time) on Saturdays, to those shareholders whose names were on the register on the 14th instant.

Dividend warrants will be duly posted to hareholders.

TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th November, 1918. 3142

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients HAJI MOOSA HAJI ABUBAKAR and HAJI MAHOMED HAJI AHMED have contracted to purchase from HAJI ABDUL RAZAK HAJI HAROON, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 295 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 718, New No. 3258, Old Survey Nos. 1688 and 1688 and New Survey No. 2999, with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2387 and Street Nos. 425 and 429 which said piece of land messuages and hereditaments are situate on the East side of Memonwada Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a passage for sweepers, on or towards the West by the said Memonwada Road, on or towards the North by the property formerly of the Vendor and now of Haji Mahomed Haji Ebrahim and on or towards the South by the property formerly of the Vendor and now of Elias Haji Haroon.

Dated this 29th day of November, 1918.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
3362 Purchasers' Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR GARDEN will be CLOSED to the public on TUESDAY the 3rd December, 1918.

P. W. MONIE.
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 2nd December, 1918. 3370

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

NEW STUDENTS wishing to join the college should apply on or before SATURDAY, 4th January, and see the undersigned on Monday 6th January 1919.

The course of studies and other information can be had on application to the undersigned.

POPAT PRABHURAM, L.M.S.,
Principal.
Vaidyabhuwan Bhuleshwar.
Bombay, 25th Nov. 1918. 3341

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HAJI TAR MAHOMED ABA SHARIFF has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title, or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of the Government quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situated at Bazar Gate and Manordas Streets, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 226 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 699-700, 700, New No. 5892, Old Survey Nos. 171 to 180, and New Survey No. 1/8505, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2160, and Street Nos. 327 to 347 and 23-25, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Dwarkadas Gordhandas Sukhadwalla, on the West by Bazar Gate Street, on the North, by Manordas Rupji Lane, and on the South by the property of Purshotam H. Desai.

Dated this 2nd day of December, 1918.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & CO.,
3367 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THAKAR KESHAVJI MADHAVJI has contracted with our client Bai WALIBAI, widow of Nathoo Walji for the absolute sale to her free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at what was formally known as Mahim Bazar Road, but now called Cadell Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 547 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward, Nos. 5022 (3), 5505 and 5507 and Street Nos. 350B, 77, 79 and 81 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. New No. A/3457. Old Survey No. , and New Survey No. B/32 and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say on or towards the East by the property of Keshavji Madhavji, on or towards the West by Mahim Bazar Road now called Cadell Road, on or towards the North partly by the property of Bai Gangabai Doongersey and partly by the property of Bai Walibai, widow of Nathoo Walji and on or towards the South partly by the property of Karsondas Lowji and partly by the property of Doongersey Pragji and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 2nd day of December, 1918.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3372

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition of Letters of Administration to the property and credits of MALHARI GOPAL DHAVLE, late of Bombay, Namdev Shimpi Hindu Inhabitant, a tailor .....Deceased.

CHIMABAI, widow of Malhari Gopal Dhavle, the deceased abovenamed of Bombay, Namdev Shimpi Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kumbharwada, outside the Fort .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eleventh day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Eighteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 12th day of November, 1918.
Messrs. MANEKLAL & KAIKHOSRO,
3369 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD., has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of Foras New Salt Batty Land, or ground situate at DeLisle Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand and ten square yards and one-fourth of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the DeLisle Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the South by the property now or late reputed to belong to Abdul Rehman Mitha and on or towards the West by land now or late reputed to belong to the Wadia Mills and now to the Textile Mills.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras New Salt batty Land or ground situate at DeLisle Road aforesaid, containing by admeasurement one thousand twenty-six square yards and one-third of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the DeLisle Road aforesaid, on or towards the North formerly by a Tank and now by a passage leading to the Textile Mills, on or towards the South by the property first hereinbefore described and on or towards the West by the said land of the Wadia Mills and which said two pieces or parcels of land are now formed into one piece and are more particularly delineated and described on the plan hereto annexed and thereon surrounded by a red verge line and bear New Survey Nos. 2/2947 and R/2948 together with the two blocks of chawls standing thereon. All which said premises first and secondly hereinbefore described are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward Nos. 2345 (2) 2345 (2A) and 2345 (3), and Street Nos. 552A, 552AA and 552B and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 2nd day of December, 1918.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3366

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ELLETENE FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.). Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 7 Shed, Victoria Dock, by order of Messrs. Hearsch Vaidya and Co., on a/c and risk of Messrs. Aga Mahomed Kahi Shiraze and Co.

100 Chests each 85 lbs. Ellateno Flowery Orange Pekoe Ex. S. S. "Sumatra Maru."

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Ardmore" No. 25 New Marine Lines next to Assistant Commander, Royal Engineer's vasale) valuable and handsome teakwood and Office (where the kit has been removed for blackwood household furniture, dining table arm and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room sofas and chairs, single and double glass door almyrahs, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, chival glass, soil linen baskets, easy chairs, towel horses, single and double bedsteads, glass door book cases, fancy teapoys, double meat-safes, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of George T. Cassio Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

THIS PROPERTY WILL NOW BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND, AT PAREL TANK ROAD, EITHER IN ONE LOT OR IN SEPARATE PLOTS.

Suit No. 396 of 1913

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq. the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 20th December 1918, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable piece of land either in one lot, or in separate Plots:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land, newly assessed, situate at Parel Tank Road, without the Fort, within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement twelve thousand four hundred and seventy-six square yards and registered in the Books, of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 37, Collector's New No. 16577, New Survey No. 283-2423 and another piece of freehold vacant land, forming part of the same Survey No. , admeasuring five thousand square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 1-2423, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the West by Parel Tank Road, on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Ardeshir Wadia, on or towards the East by the Hindu Cemetery, on or towards the North by the road leading to Hindu Cemetery, divided into 19 different plots of different areas, as described hereunder, and more particularly marked out and delineated on the plan, which is open for inspection, at the Office of the Auctioneers, and the Attorneys for the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, Solicitors, at "Cook's" Buildings Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 3rd December, 1918.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315 Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MODY & CO.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 MOTOR LORRY.

HIGH COURT.

O. C. J.

Suit No. 1047 of 1918.

By order of Mr. Dorabjee Muncherjee Kanga, Receiver appointed by the Decree of the High Court in the above suit dated the 25th day of November, 1918, and on account and at the risk of the defendant, Messrs. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of December, 1918, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in the compound of Bai Soonabaiji's Agiari behind Mr. Benaji's House at Gowalia Tank Road.

One 4 Cylinder Motor Lorry with Humber Biston Engine and solid Rubber Tyres No. 2023

For particulars please apply to Mr. Dorabji M. Kanga on the premises at Gowalia Tank Road or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at No. 4, Victoria Terrace, 3rd Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, the very valuable and artistic drawing, dining and bedroom furniture such as cane sofa, writing table, pictures, glass door book case, valuable books, bead door chicks, plateware, rich glass and crockeryware, cruet stands, pickle stand, rich white dinner and breakfast set, dining table, dining chairs, teapoys, meatsafe, dinner wagon, sideboard with mirror back, iron single cot with mattress, panel door almyrah, dressing table, clothes basket, a lot of aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of L. E. Walsh, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

Bombay's Popular Picture Palace

THE MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum

presents to-day and during the week

FURTHER NEW PARTS—(Ep. 9-10-11)

The popular Universal Serial

THE RED ACE

featuring

Marie Walcamp

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

TO-NIGHT

A PATHE COLOUR DRAMA

"A TRAGEDY IN THE CLOUDS"

A sensational episode of modern warfare

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest

LONESOME LUKE
in
"WE NEVER SLEEP"
Comedy in 2 Acts.

NOTICE.—Owing to some alterations our Balcony will be closed from Monday the 2nd Dec. to Friday the 6th. New tip-up chairs, tiled flooring and many other improvements will be effected,

Next week
PEARL WHITE
in
"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
MATINEE—Every Sat. & Sunday 5-30 p. m.
EXTRA SHOW—Every Sunday 3-30 p. m. daily.
POPULAR PRICES.

NOTICE.

Two Rows of the Reserved Class will be specially kept for our Balcony Patrons.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

TO-NIGHT!

THIRD INSTALMENT

3 NEW EPISODES 3

OF UNIVERSAL'S TRUMP SERIAL

THE RED ACE

starring

Marie Walcamp

Episodes 9-10-11

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

THE EMPIRE TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

The Adventures of **STINGAREE**

THE GENTLEMAN BUSH-RANGER

2 DASHING ADVENTURES THIS WEEK 2

THE LATEST AMERICAN MAX LINDER COMEDY

"MAX WANTS A DIVORCE"

Max Linder Latest Knockabout Farce and

AMERICAN BEAUTY CHORUS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HUGE SUCCESS! HUGE SUCCESS!!

TREMENDOUS RECEPTION

OF THE

HUMPHREY-BISHOP

COMEDY AND OPERATIC CO.

14 ARTISTES 14 ARTISTES

TO-NIGHT!

"CARMEN" (EXCERPTS)

Comprising

LATEST RAGS! DELIGHTFUL DANCING! | REFINED COMEDY! EXCELLENT SINGING! | ROUSING CHORUSES! MELODIOUS ENSEMBLES!

Combine to Make

THE BEST SHOW IN BOMBAY.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 5-30 P.M.

SPECIAL MATINEE SUNDAY AT 5-30 SPECIAL MATINEE

PRICES—Night:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5, Stalls Rs. 4, D. Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards. Matinee:—O. Stalls Rs. 3, Stalls Rs. 2, D. Circle Re. 1-8, Balcony Re. 1, Gallery As. 8 and Boxes from Rs. 12 and upwards.

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

To-day at 6-30 p.m. only.
A SPLENDID PICTURE PROGRAMME.
BERNARD DUDLEY AND MARIE BLANCHE
in A 4-Reel Harma Photoplay:
"THE GREAT IMPOSTOR"

An adventurous and exciting drama adapted for the Cinema from the story of the same title by REUBEN GILMER.

Popular Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE DOORS OF ROYAL OPERA HOUSE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL PERFORMANCES. IF THE PATRONS DESIRE THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRESCINCTS IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.

Next THURSDAY, 5th December and SATURDAY 8th December

RETURN OF THE WORLD-FAMOUS TRIO

LEO——JAN——MICHEL

(VIOLINIST) (PIANIST) (CELLIST)

CHERNIARSKY TRIO

BOOKING OPENED AT ROSE & CO.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees:—The Excelsior Theatres Co. Ltd.

9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30

Bandman Opera Co.

in a series of popular London Musical Successes.

To-day Tuesday 3rd Dec. at 9-30

"The Maid OF THE Mountains"

Wednesday 4th Dec. at 9-30

" TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT "

Thursday 5th Dec. at 9-30

" CARMINETTA "

Friday 6th Dec. at 9-30

"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"

Saturday 7th December at 9-30

ES UNCLE

Booking at ROSE & Co. up to 6 p. m. and after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

Booking by Tel. (No. 288) must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

No Cinema Performance to-day.

Take the Offensive Against Catarrh

Many people are inclined to neglect this disease in its early stages—don't commit such an error! Catarrh gives rise to many diseases, such as:—Bad Sight, Deafness, Hay Fever, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, etc. To effectively cure any Catarrhal disease you MUST remove the Catarrh and that is what most remedies fail to do. The Actina Treatment gets right to the root of the trouble and the powerful vapour courses through even the minutest nerves and blood-vessels in direct contact with the affected membranes, removing the congestion, and restoring healthy circulation. Invest Rs. 25-8 (plus postage, etc.) in an Actina and save specialists' fees. Valuable Booklet entitled "Prof. Wilson's Treatise on Disease," containing particulars of our Conditional Trial Offer and testimonials post free from Actina (B. C.) Sole Agency Batala (India.)

ACTINA Natural Treatment.

HYDROCELE

No More Risk of Operation.

Specific which guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Vericocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, of any nature and duration, by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide.

Rs. 2-8 per oz. phial lb. bottle Rs. 30.

DIABETES

Wonderful specific for Diabetes is the surest an most effective remedy will cure these, diseases of any nature and of any standing period radically and save you from premature death. Price Rs. 4 per phial.

V. I. Stephen, Hyderabad, (Sind.)

I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele and a specific which cured me radically.

G. BROTHERS (C).

65, Bechoo Chaterjee's Street, Calcutta.

P. P. RELE & SONS

Rubber Stamp Mfrs.,

KALBADEVI ROAD,

BOMBAY

Rs. 5

WILL BRING YOU EXCEEDINGLY BEAUTIFUL

32 BRASS TOYS & 30 WOODEN TOYS

26 Wood cut English ALPHABET, Re. 1.

Highly instructive and amusing to Children.

THE IMPERIAL SILK MFG. CO.,

BENARES CITY. (U.P.)

HERON'S EAU DE COLOGNE.

Lavender and Hair Douche—once tried always needed. Tooth Powder kills germs of dental decay in 30 seconds.

TRY ONCE.

THE HERON CHEMICAL WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1908.

KHOTACHI WADI, GIRGAON, BOMBAY

SOUNDY & Co.,

187, HORNBY ROAD.

Just received a large supply of goods.

DRUM HEADS AND REEDS

FLUTES, BUGLES, MOUTH ORGANS

Feldman's 23rd Song Annual.

Planet's 11th ,, ,,

Violin Strings and Orchestral Journals' &c., &c.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.

KANTA BUILDINGS

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS

Price List Free on Application.

A FAIR OPPORTUNITY

TO ALL CONCERNED IN SECOND HAND MACHINERY.

We have Engines, Boilers, Gas Plants, Lathes, Drills, Pumps, Gins, etc., etc., in our stock for ready disposal.

Send for the complete list NOW.

ENGINEER & CO.

BOMBAY No. 3.

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals of Indian Industrial Exhibitions.

For Malarial Fevers, Influenza and mild forms of Plague USE

BATLIWALLA'S Ague Mixture (Big) or Ague Pills. Price Re. 1-2.

Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price Re. 1.

Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets. Grs. and II each, in Bottles of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE (Small), 10 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting, Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER, 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Embiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown, Rs. 1-8. RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch, etc., price As. 4.

Sold EVERYWHERE in INDIA and also by

Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons & Co. Ld.

Worli Laboratory, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:

BATLIWALLA WORLI, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 25th

	Bales
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	1,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	--
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	--
,, ,, Imports	3,700
Mid. Americans Spot	21.85
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot	27.56
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool as closing time). Jan.	27.95
Mar.	27.30
May	26.99
New Orleans Jan.	27.48
Mar.	26.86

Liverpool, Nov 26th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	1,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	300
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	300
,, ,, Imports	38,000
Mid. Americans Spot Trading Value	21.83
Egyptian F.G.F. Spot	27.56
New York 11 a.m. (As known at closing time) Jan.	27.55
Mar.	26.88
May	26.50
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.	Not
Mar.	received.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 25th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	21.06
Dec.	20.28
Jan.	19.41
Feb.	18.63
Mar.	18.15

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values.

Liverpool, Nov. 26th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contractors.

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	20.98
Dec.	
Jan.	19.15
Feb.	
Mar.	17.77

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 25th

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
Nov.	20.80
Dec.	19.96
Jan.	19.07
Feb.	18.42
Mar.	17.77

Liverpool, Nov. 26th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	21.12
Dec.	20.10
Jan.	19.28
Feb.	18.48
Mar.	17.85

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Nov. 25th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	27.90

Liverpool, Nov. 26th.

New Contracts

Months.	To-day's price
Nov.	27.90

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 25th.

M.G. Bengal Good	16 98
,, ,, Fully Good	17.73
,, ,, Fine	18.23
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	18.38
,, ,, Fully Good	19.13
,, ,, Fine	19 63
,, Broach Good	18.98
,, ,, Fully Good	18.23
,, ,, Fine	19.48

Liverpool, Nov. 26th.

M.G. Bengal Good	14.43
,, ,, Fully Good	15.18
,, ,, Fine	15.68
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	15.82
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	16.57
,, ,, ,, Fine	17.07
,, Broach Good	16.18
,, ,, Fully Good	16.42
,, ,, Fine	16.67

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 25th:

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	22,600
,, ,, Exports to Great Britain	18,000
,, ,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Jan.	27.45
,, ,, Mar.	26.80
,, ,, May	26.38
Spot Cotton at New York	29.77
,, ,, Orleans	29.75
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	27.10
,, ,, Mar.	26.45
Fair Rio Coffee No 7 quality)	10½
Demand Bills	4.75.60
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 25th:

Rentes 3%	63
Bar Silver Spot	48 3/4

Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
,, FineTrade Bills 3 months	4 3/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 day day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	60½
Rupee Paper 5½% Nominal	64
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	71½
Government Securities 3%	62
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	25.97½

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 25th.

3½% 1925—1928	£88
4½% 1925—1945	£95½
5% New	£94½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 25th

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Buyers	20
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar Buyers	21/9

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan Sellers	2/3½
Plantation First Latex Crete Dec. Paid	2/4½

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BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 2.

The Marwadi bazaar opened to-day at Rs. 552 for Fully Good Broach April-May and advanced to Rs. 556/57, but from this point a decline set in and the price gradually dropped to Rs. 540. Fluctuations then occurred between Rs. 540 and Rs. 543 and at 4-15 p.m., the rate was Rs. 541, and the close Rs. 539/40. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 536, declined to Rs. 534 and after further small fluctuations closed at Rs. 538. The general tone of the market has been easier.

Ready cotton has been quiet and the demand very moderate.

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Fully good Broach	April-May	Rs.	538
Fully good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	,,	403
Fine Oomras	Dec.-Jan.	,,	498

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE

QUOTATIONS, 2ND DECEMBER 1918

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May	539
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	Dec.-Jan	411
Fine M. G. Oomras	,,	591
Fully Good M. G. Oomras	,,	476

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m., on 30th Nov 1918.

Cotton	3,846 bales
Wheat	9,061 Cwts.
Linseed	10,918 ,,
Rape, &c.,	2,336 ,,
Gingellyseeds	4,160 ,,
Poppyseed	497 ,,
Groundnuts	4,058 ,,
Castorseed	1,313 ,,
Rice	8,964 ,,
Myraballams	588 ,,
Cottonseed	3,388 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	13 ,,
Jowar	Nil
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

	Bombay, Dec 2nd—6-30 p.m. Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Railway Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	78 0 0	11 0 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	75 0 0	10 14 0
,, Karachi Bangla	83 0 0	10 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 4 0	12 14 0
,, ,, Cawnpore	12 4 0	12 12 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	14 0 0	13 12 0
Linseed Brown Bold	11 4 0	11 12 0
,, ,, Thin	10 14 0	11 6 0
Feeseed, White 85-15	100 0 0	--
,, Gujar 70-25	--	--
,, Gujar 60-30	--	--
,, Black	80 0 0	--
Poppyseed, White	14 12 0	15 10 0
Groundnuts	82 0 0	91 0 0
Mowraseed	6 12 0	7 2 0
Barley	50 0 0	--
Castorseed	93 0 0	--
Forward.		
,, heat April-May	9 1 0	
Linseed May	13 2 0	

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 2nd, 1918.

	Rate per lb. Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	1 0 0
Shapurji No. 10	0 15 0
Simplex No. 10	0 14 0
Edward No. 10	0 6 0
Light House No. 6½	0 11 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec 2nd, 1918

	Market Rat
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 1
Bank Demand	1 6
Bank Acceptances 3 m/s.	1 6
Fcs. Demand	19½
American Dollars	27½
Hongkong ,,	223½
Shanghai ,,	341
Japan ,,	153½
Singapore ,,	134½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 27-12-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 15/16.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 194.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 202.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 153.
60 D/st. Japan Rs. 148.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 223-8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 349.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 247.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 93.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Paper 79.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated due 1926 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 85.
4 per cent. Municip Long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municip Short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 83.
5 per cent. Munic. of Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 92½.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was fairly steady at the close.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 1,790, Swan 465, Simplex 612-8, Shahpurji 107-8, Pearls 457-8, New Greats 262-8, Madhowji 1,770, Luxmi Cotton 1,450, Kohinoor 965, Kastoorchand 1,030, Ind. Bleaching 145, Finlay 370, Fazulbhoy 605, Davids 530, Currimbhoy 292-8, Crescent 172-8, Colaba 1,440, Century 337-8, Nagpur 2,285, By. Cotton 525, By. Uniteds 722-8, By. Dyeing 1,155, Bundi 25, Ind. Cement 300, Katni Ord. 252-8, Katni Defd. 1,205, Shivrajpur 32-8, Tata New O. 75, Tata Old Defd. 865, Tata New Defd. 300, Alcocks 670, By. Burma 737-8, By. Tramway 432-8, By. Steam 305, Tata Hydro: 1,092-8.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 1,790, Swan 470, Simplex 615. Shahpurji 106-4, Pearls 455, New Greats 260, Madhowji 1,775, Luxmi Cotton 1,500, Kohinoor, 970, Kastoorchand 1,025, Ind. Bleaching 145, Finlay 365, Fazulbhoy 600, Davids 530, Currimbhoy 230.

B

Bombay, Dec. 2nd.

		Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. 12,900-0..	Rs. 18 82,400-0
Cash Certificates	,, 2,759-0..	,, 6,83,999-8
Total Rs. ..	15,659-0..	Rs. 25,46,399-8

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 30th November, 1918.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office 1,21,43,616	
,, Deposits at Branches 68,61,154	190,04,790
Other Deposits	19,34,67,429
Post Bills	3,931
Sundries	29,61,835
Rs.	23,35,37,985

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	3,77,09,523
Other authorised Securities	19,67,490
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	3,00,27,237
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	8,66,97,161
Bills Discounted and Purchased	67,72,306
Dead Stock	5,97,638
Stamps	5,581
Bullion	--
Balances with other Banks	10,50,058
Sundries	14,01,398
Cash	6,76,05,788
Rs.	23,35,37,985

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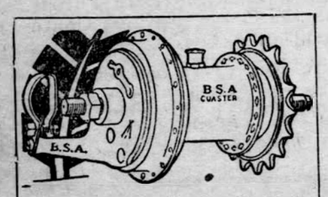
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HIGH COURT

APPELLATE SIDE.

WAR RELIEF FUND.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

BASANGOUDA GOUDATGOUDA PATIL *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

(*Before Justices Heaton and Pratt.*)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. A. C. Wild Sessions Judge of Bijapur. The accused was found guilty of criminal breach of trust and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default a further period of rigorous imprisonment for three months. If the fine was paid, Rs. 65 should be credited to the War Relief Fund.

The prosecution case was that the Desai of Hunkeri and one Lakshmangouda were appointed to collect subscriptions to the War relief Fund at Yenkanchi. They jointly made a list of persons who should subscribe. The collecting work was left to Lakshmangouda as the Desai had to collect in other villages. On November 4th and 5th, 1914, Lakshmangouda collected some Rs. 114 from the villagers and each evening took the signature of the accused, who was Patel of the village, on a list showing the amounts collected by Lakshmangouda. The Patel's signature on each date appeared below an endorsement that the money was handed over to him and was therefore practically a receipt for the money. A few days later according to Lakshmangouda the Patel told him that he had collected some more subscriptions. He therefore entered the names of the subscribers in the list and the work was concluded as far as Lakshmangouda was concerned. The total amount collected according to the list was about Rs. 140 but no money was sent to the Treasury till September 20th 1915. This had happened only a few days after the pseudonymous petition to the Mamlatdar charging the accused with mis-appropriating the money. The Patel on the other hand said that he helped Lakshmangouda with the collections and kept the money.

THE DEFENCE.

The accused's main defence was that though Rs. 140 were collected in Yenkanchi, this amount was collected for two objects the War Relief Fund and the erection of a lamp post. A certain amount was kept for the latter object and the balance sent to the Treasury.

The Sessions Judge observed that he had no reason to disbelieve Lakshmangouda's statement that he collected Rs. 114 for the War Relief Fund and handed the money over to accused. If the proof of this rested merely on his word it would not have been sufficient but he was corroborated by the list signed by the accused himself. As those sums were handed over to the accused directly or by Lakshmangouda for the War Relief Fund and he had dishonestly misappropriated them and converted them to his own use he was guilty of criminal breach of trust.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 30TH OF NOVEMBER, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 40.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

717-17—Captain and V, Fazalbhai Peermahomed v The Planet Mills Ld, Edgelow G W and Co.
78-17—Wadia G and Co, Rastam Hormusji v Khursedji Nusserwanji Wadia and ors, M B Chothia.
510-16—Manilal and K, Baiaji Bapuji a firm v R D Sethna, Ardeshir H D and Co.
1305-17—Payne and Co, Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rehman Haji Mahomed Kadwani and ors v Shankersing Nowrangsing, Shamrao M and H.
1318-17—Shamrao M and H, Shankersing Nowrangsing v Bai Rehmatbai widow and ors, Payne and Co.
1337-14—Khambatta and Co, Purshotam Krishna Vete v Pandurang Yeshwant Vete and ors, Khambatta and Co.
968-17—N C Dalal, Viraji Keraji a firm v Purshotam Madan a firm, Soonderdas & Co.
867-17—Craigie B and C, Revashanker Valabhji v Mathuradas Murarji a firm, Malvi M R and Co.
1142-16—Kanga and Sayani, Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer v Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed and ors, Payne and Co.
826-17—Shroff and D, Messrs Navlaji Dipaji & Co a firm v J F Mistry, Jam R and D.
1018-18—Rustomji and G, Haribhai Jorabhai Patel v Moosa Haji Cassam, Shroff & D.
725-18—Dharamsi and Co, Ambaji Gangaram v Saibonors Kasturchand Dhulaji, Mehta D and L.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1398-16—Motichand & D, Kassonlal a firm, v Choturam Radhakisson, Crawford B & Co.
533-18—Malvi M R & Co, Messrs Harnandrai Fulchand a firm, v Messrs Harkusondas Biharilal a firm.
1369-18—Daph F & D, M Nagerseth Sons a firm v Jethabhai Narsey.
1396-18—Dharamsi & Co, Messrs Mathuradas Bhawan & Co a firm v Messrs. Damji Virji & Co a firm Amin & Co.
1454-18—Amin & D, Jethabhai Raghowji a firm v Sha Damodhar Purshotam and anr
1531-18—M B Chothia, Abdool Sattoor Shaik Bulund v Careem Mahomed Fazoo.
1543-18—Captain & V, Harinalabh Jagjiwan Parekh v Rustomji Pestonji Jahabwala, Merwanji R & Co.
1544-18—Manecklal & R, Gustadji Sorabji Commissariatwalla & anr v Burjorji Cawasji Contractor.
1545-18—Captain & F, Radhakisson Ramjiwan a firm v Maisey Canji a firm, Amin & D.
1579-18—Mehta D & L, Manecklal Maganlal & Co a firm v Salebhoy Tyabji & Sons a firm Captain & V.
1602-15—Captain & V, Meghji Ladha a firm v Sha Jivraj Thakersey a firm.
1604-18—Motichand & D, Messrs. Damodherdas and Devidas a firm v Messrs. Krishnaji Surajmal & Co, Keshrina & Co a firm.
1607-18—Madhowji K Dh, Durgadas Brijmohan a firm v Gopaldas Laxminarayen a firm Bhai K & G.
1608-18—Madhowji K & Dh, Durgadas Brijmohan a firm v Gopaldas Laxminarayen a firm Bhai K & G.
1615-18—Khandvalla & Co, Parbhudas Purshotamdas Mehta v Bomansha Perojsha Tamboowalla, Surveyor & Co.
1627-18—N C Dalal, Mahomed Husan Abdu Rahim v Rupsha Nathuradas Lowji.
1628-18—Mehta D & L, Messrs Sunderdas Thakersey & Co a firm v Messrs Shantilal Bholabhai a firm.
1632-18—Captain & V, Monji Walji v Narrotamdas Mangaldas.
1633-18—Payne & Co, Popatlal Parbhudas v Jetha Raghowji & Co a firm, Amin & D.

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

299-18—Khambatta & Co, Satyavaty v Jaikerrao Tripurashanker Bej Wadia.

LONG CAUSES.

821-17—Mehta D & L, Karsondas Ramji a firm v Desai Vussonji Bhoolabhai a firm, Hiralal T & Co.
577-17—M B Chothia, Dadiba Hormusji Billimoria v The Hon Mr Phiroze Cursetji Sethna and anr, Payne & Co, Merwanji K & Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1000-18—Motichand & D, Messrs Joravarmal Rajmal a firm v Messrs K H Kayani & Co, Ardeshir H D & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1409-18—Bhimji & Co, Wissonji Thakersey Hallai v Manecklal Choonilal Shroff, Dubash & Co.
423-16—Hiralal Th & Co, Sarakalli Shivji Hasham v Kassam Hassam & ors, Payne & Co, Purnanand & Co, Motichand and D.
409-15—Malvi M R & Co, Ganeshdas Gangadas a firm, v Maganlal Jetmal and ors, Pocha & Co.
1010-15—Malvi M R & Co, Motilal Agwiram v Ladhuram Dhanraj, Motichand & D.
1073-17—Amin and Desai, Messrs Lakhmidas Jetha a firm v Bhawanji Cooverji, In person.
959-17—Khambatta & Co, Kering Rupchand & Co a firm v Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy and anr, Sham M & H, Edg. G W & Co.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

P P 14-18—In Person, Janabai widow v Kashinath Mariaji and ors.
P P 15-18—In Person, Mariambai v Alli Mirza Hosoun and ors.
T & I J & Re, Ramchandra Mulshet Devrakhkar deceased, P P 1-18—In Person, Pandurang Ramchandra Devrukhkar v Bhicoo Gopinath Murudkar.

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TWO MAHOMEDAN J P'S.

DINNER AT MEMON MOHAMED JAMAT

The Memon Mahomed Jamat of Kolsa Moholla gave Dinner Party to many of the leading citizens of Bombay on the 28th ultimo at the Muzeferabad Hall on the occasion of the Government nominating Mr. Mahomed Abba Jumma and Mr. Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Latiff to the Bench of his Majesty's Justices of Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay. Among those present were the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the Hon. Sir Fazalbhai Curimbhai, Mr. Yusuf Sobhani, and others.

Before the gentlemen present adjourned to the Dinner Table Mr. Badruddin Abdulla Kur, in opening the proceedings, said they had assembled that evening to do honour to two of their Mahomedan brethren. The occasion was doubly auspicious owing to the termination of hostilities. It was therefore an occasion of thanksgiving to God. The era of the noble ideal of elf-determination which would be ushered in, would give a democratic colouring to all the institutions throughout the world. As a result, hundreds of millions of Mahomedans throughout the world would breath and act more freely than they had hitherto done. Mr. Kur further said that the gentlemen in whose honour they had assembled that evening were persons who had rendered useful services to their community and they had performed their work quietly and without any fuss or vainglory. The choice of Government had fallen on proper persons and he expressed the hope that these recipients of honour would be still more useful to their brethren in the future.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla then took the chair. Mr. Khatri Ahmed Siddick next read the two addresses which were subsequently placed in a beautiful silver casket and handed over by the Chairman to the receipients of the honour.

These two gentlemen then replied in suitable terms. The party adjourned to the Dinner Table.

Mr. Stephen Graham, who is editing Messrs. Constable's "Russian Libhary," has contributed an introductory essay on the author's place in Russian literature to "The Republic of the Southern Cross, and Other Stories," by Valery Brussof. The book, along with another, "The Justification of the Good: an Essay in Moral Philosophy," by Vladimir Soloviev, will presently be added to the "Library."

(Continued from column 4.)

three stages that the final stage of prosperity and development for National Banking is attained and real progress is then only possible,—Yours, etc.,

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager,
Central Bank of India, Ltd.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly give publicity to the following few facts in the interest of all those connected with the Central Bank of India, Limited.

During the last week I was on my annual tour for inspection of our Branches and on arriving here I learnt that various sorts of rumours have again been floated about some of the Banks including the Central Bank of India, Limited. In view of the present panic prices ruling in several Markets, especially the big decline in the Cotton, Piece Goods, and Share Markets, have given rise to the rumours that certain Banks stand to make large losses on its advances. These rumours, it appears, have been circulated by designing persons who fail to obtain advances from these Banks and it is very sad that such persons who give rise to these false rumours should escape punishment and the innocent Investors and the Mercantile Community should suffer by their action.

So far there have been many attempts made to discredit the Central Bank of India, Limited, but I have never sought publicity in your columns to explain the Bank's position or to contradict the rumours now and then set afloat when the public mind is disturbed by the rise and fall in prices in some markets and I have so far treated these rumours with the contempt they deserve. Besides it may be considered against the etiquette of Banking Institutions to contradict or answer such rumours. But I notice that such silence is very often misconstructed by many ignorant persons and that it helps the mischief-makers in their despicable efforts to discredit the Bank and thereby to damage its growth.

It is for this reason that I am constrained to write this letter contradicting the rumours circulated which are entirely false and without foundation.

Many people do not seem to have a correct idea or knowledge about the sound and cautious lines on which the Central Bank of India, Limited, and other well conducted Banks are being managed, as otherwise they would not entertain such false stories now and then circulated by mischiefmakers to ruin the cause of Indian Banking.

It will be interesting to many of your readers as well as to all those connected with the Central Bank of India, Limited, to know that our Bank has so far done the safest business possible amongst all the Banks in India in its advances on Shares. I say this without any fear of contradiction and the following figures showing our limits of advances against some of the principal shares will convince the public about the safe lines on which the business of this Indian Bank is being managed.

Until the share market was normal and the prices were based on intrinsic value of the shares advances were made on basis of 25 to 50 per cent. margin, but no sooner speculative element entered the market the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of India, Limited, thought it advisable to fix its limits on individual securities instead of adhering to the percentage basis on market value. Since 1917 advances on shares are being given on these new basis and a glance at the following figures will show how far the present decline in prices can effect the Central Bank of India's advances on these securities. Besides the Loans being made at these low limits they are subject to a provision to maintain 25 per cent. margin in case the values approach the above rates. One can easily realise what class of people our borrowers should be as none but genuine Investors can afford to take loans at our low limits and that the unsound Speculators of any market had no chance of getting accommodation in our Bank.

Comparative Statement of our advances with the present market rates of Shares.

Names of Shares.	Limits fixed by Board on 18-4-1917	Limit fixed by Board on 30-1-1918.	Present Rates.
David Mills	300	400	540
Fazulbhoy Mills	350	500	600
Finlay Mills	200	250	380
Alliance Mills	450	600	990
Madhowji Mills	1,000	1,250	1,780
Nagpure Mills	1,700	1,800	2,290
Shapurji Mills	70	90	107
Simplex Mills	300	500	620
Standard Mills	1,000	1,400	2,000
Swadeshi Mills	1,200	1,400	1,800
Tata Steel Ordy.	125	175	205
Tata Steel Defd.	400	600	870
Tata Hydro Ordy.	850	350	1,100

In every Market of the world rise and fall in prices are inevitable and still business must go on and Banks must make advances in different markets as otherwise what business can the Banks do? The only thing required of them is reasonable care, business-like caution and selection of borrowing parties. The list of our Limits can convince any one that we have worked and are working on the safest lines possible and do not stand to lose anything in the present advances. We have not sold a single Share of our Customers for want of Margin as even in the present decline we are fully covered. As regards Cotton our total advances hardly amount to about Rs. 7 lakhs and against Piecegoods we have advances about Rs. 8 lakhs and all these advances are fully covered.

The Central Bank of India Limited, is purely a National Institution and therefore I think it is advisable to take the public into our confidence in times of such panics unnecessarily raised. I for my part am not much discouraged by such false rumours now and then circulated by designing persons, because it gives an opportunity to show to the public as well as to our admirer how we are able to pass such difficult trials successfully and are always prepared for such difficult times. A close study of the history of the National Banking (i.e. Banking conducted by the country's own people) amongst the Nations of the world show that real progress in National Banking was only possible after passing through three stages:—

1. Rise of Mushroom Banks,
2. Failures of National Banks owing to dishonest working, Overtrading and speculation,
3. Runs owing to false rumours on the surviving "National Institutions."

It is only after passing through the above

(Continued in column 3.)

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S
Surgeon-General Honourable Sir Pardi Lukis, M.D., Director-General Indian Medical Service, K.C.S.I., who was the President of the Special Red Cross War Hospital, and where Major Hon. Sir F. Stewart, C.I.E., (Calcutta), and Major A. E. Walter, I.M.S., are the members of the joint War Committee in that well known Hospital, our world-wide Royal Yakuti is used. Besides his Highness the Nawab Saheb, Sir G.C.I.E., his Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Sir, K.C.I.E., his Highness the Maharaja Saheb, Sir, K.C.I.E., his Highness Thakore Saheb, C.S.I., and other Rajas, Maharajas, Nababs, Honourable Members of the Govt. Legislative Councils, Sessions Judges, Colonels, Majors, Captains, Honorary A.D.C., Lt. to his Excellency the Viceroy, Prime Minister, Asstt. of the Commerce and Industry Dept. of India, Political Agent, Govt. Civilian Officers, Dy. Commissioners, Collectors, Superintendent Viceregal Estate Delhi, Railway Manager and Executive Engineer, late Commissioner of Police, President of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress, Deputy Director-General of the Post Offices of India, European Civil Surgeons, Lt., I.M.S., great Doctors holding M.D. degrees, Principal of College, European and Native Officers and Gentlemen use the world-wide Royal Yakuti which is the proof of its usefulness. This princely medicine has been chemically analysed in the Govt. Laboratory.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH
Our Medical preparations have spread their fame are:—

India	England
Johore State	Scotland
Tibet	Netherland Indies
Sikkim	France
Baluchistan	America
Arabia	Germany
Burma	Portugal
Ceylon	Spain
Egypt	Italy
Straits Settlements	Greece
Malay States	South Africa
Siam	East Africa
China	Rhodesia
Turkey	Nyasaland
Japan	Gold Coast
Persia	Dutch East Africa
Persian Gulf	Republic of Panama
Somali Land	West Indies
Zanzibar	South Nigeria
Uganda	Java
Canada (America)	Australia
Malta	Mesopotamia
British North Borneo	Abyssinia, etc.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE ROYAL YAKUTI.
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia, and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only (13s. 4d).
Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT—Kathiawar. [INDIA.]

VICTORY
NOW that the Allies have COMPLETELY WON a Victory and the War is over, it brings nothing but gladness to our hearts and kind thoughts of all our friends.
Moreover Christmas is approaching near and there will never be and there has never been a Christmas so jolly as 1918.
Together with your good wishes and kind memories you cannot but make your friends realise your feelings by a small token in the way of a present and these you can obtain from the largest variety at the lowest prices at our Victory Sale.
This Sale and sweeping reductions in all our goods is not done with a view to call customers but to join with you in the rejoicing of the great Victory of the Allies.
So pay us a visit to-day without fail.
JAPANESE FINE ARTS
NEXT TO THE NATIONAL BANK
C. B. 483. ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE
The Pioneer Medical Supply Co.
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.
The only firm composed of and conducted by Medical men. For accuracy, purity of drugs and moderate rates please order us.
OUR DAY and NIGHT DISPENSARY
Our Dispensing Department under supervision of Dr. G. V. Bhatvadekar, L.R.C.P. & S., is open Day and Night when prescriptions of every description are dispensed very carefully.
THE PIONEER RINGWORM OINTMENT.
This is the most efficacious Ointment for Ringworm only. Three applications will cure Ringworm of whatever long standing.
The Pioneer Medical Supply Co.
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY No. 2

Xmas Orders NOW REGISTERED AT
Mongini Brothers
Orders for dispatch in time for Christmas registered upto the 17th December.
Send for Xmas List. 62, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Garden Party to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon by Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, Malabar Hill Reservoir, 5 p.m.
Central India Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd.; Extraordinary General Meeting, Navsari Building, 4-15 p.m.
Marsland, Price and Co., Ltd., Ordinary General meeting, 65 Apollo Street, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Mr. J. P. Orr's Lecture to Women, Women's Branch Depot, Mayo Road, 5-30 p.m.
Meeting of the Standing Committee, on Wednesday December, 4th Bombay Corporation 3 p.m., (B.T.)

THURSDAY, Dec. 5.

Farewell Entertainment to Lady Willingdon by Bombay Women, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 7.

Farewell Reception at Government House 9-45 p.m.
All India Championship Sports.

TUESDAY, Dec. 10.

Farewell Official Dinner at Government House 8-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co., 9-30.
Empire Cinema: at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m
New Alexandra: 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

EZEKIEL.—November 30th, Carlisle Chambers, Appollo Bunder, wife of M. S. Ezekiel, Solicitor, of a daughter.

BAND AT YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway, Battalion, (I. D. F.) will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening at 6 p.m.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1/17th B. B. and C. I. Railway Battalion; (I.D.F.) will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Chowpatty Bandstand from 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.).

HOME RULE VOLUNTEERS.

Volunteers are requested to be present in full uniform, to-day, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Shantaram's Chawl Mugbhat.

BAI M. P. H. KHOJA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of November 1918, 1078 patients were treated in this Dispensary, of whom 768 were women and 315 children.

PARSI WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. R. P. Karkaria will deliver a lecture on "Parsi Pseudonyms" at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Ravelin Street, Fort, on Friday the 6th instant at 6-15 p.m., (S.T.) The lecture is open to the public.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were 97 deaths in Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Monday as compared with 81 of the corresponding day of 1917 and 79 of 1916. There were no small-pox or cholera cases.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The Gandharva (Marathi) Dramatic Co. will give a performance of their popular play: "Manapaman," in aid of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, Dadar Division, to-morrow at 8.30 p.m., (S.T.) at the New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road.

DISCUSSION ON MR. PATEL'S BILL.

Prof. S. M. Paranjpe, Messrs. S. K. Bole, A. B. Kolhatkar, N. M. Muzumdar, R. G. Pradhan of Nasik and others will deliver public speeches on the Hindu Marriages Validity Bill to-morrow at 6-15 p.m., at Prarthana Samaj Hall. Special seats will be reserved for ladies.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY DURING THE WEEK

The total mortality in Bombay during the week ending 30th November, 1918 was 623 and the death-rate 33.07 Deducting 33 deaths among recent arrivals from the Mofussil and not belonging to the city, the mortality for the week is reduced to 590, giving a death-rate of 31.32. The figures for the corresponding week of 1917 were: mortality 552 and death-rate 29.30; and those for the week during the proceeding quinquennium (1913-17) were: mortality 491 and the death-rate 26.06. Cholera was about during the week. Small-pox registered 2 attacks both imported from overseas). Plague was absent. The number of live births registerd during the week was 500 against 521 in the corresponding week of 1917 and 460 the average of the week during 1913-17.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

DECEMBER 1ST.

S. S. Clan Macvicar—Pagan—Mauritius, November, 20.

DECEMBER 2ND.

S. S. Dilwara—Walker—Karachi, November, 29.

S. S. Clan Macvicar:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macvicar, 3621 tons, Captain Q. C. Pagan, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Mauritius, which port she left on the 20th November, with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Dilwara:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dilwara, 3,460 tons, Captain W. Walker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she left on the 29th November, with a general cargo.

A CORRECTION.

We are informed that the dividend declared at the annual general meeting of shareholders of the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co., was Rs. 7 per annum free of income-tax and not Rs. 27 as stated in our report.

DAILY CHRONICLE SALE.

SIR H. DALZIEL'S ACCOUNT.

Mr. Pringle, raising, in Parliament in mail week, the question of purchase of the "Daily Chronicle", urged an inquiry into "monopolies which control the sources of information."

Three attempts, he said, had been made to obtain control of the "Daily Chronicle", and its possible purchase was mentioned by Mr. Lloyd George early in 1917. Lord Leverhulme and Lord Colwyn were in the early negotiations, and behind was the significant figure of Lord Beaverbrook, part of the bargain being a support of Mr. Lloyd George for five years. The proprietors declined to sell to Lord Beaverbrook, although Captain Guest, the Government Whip, assured them that Lord Beaverbrook was not a Tory at all. (Laughter.)

In July last Sir Henry Dalziel came on the scene, with the powerful aid of the Prime Minister. The "Daily Chronicle" had been criticising the Government and saying that Mr. Lloyd George had a small mind.

Mr. Pringle asserted that the gentlemen connected with the new management of the journal were really officials of the Government. Mr. Andrew Weir was Director of Contracts at the War Office. Sir Howard Spicer was in the paper control. Sir Charles Sykes was the Government buyer of wool. One of the objects of the purchase was to put an end to the independence of the journal.

Sir Henry Dalziel replied with some heat. "There has been a base agitation," he said, "provoked and encouraged by competitive newspapers, to injure the property with which I have become associated. Mr. Robert Donald, the late editor of the "Daily Chronicle", has been talking of the 'great world-debate' to take place to-night in connection with his resignation. My public record stands clean. I control my newspapers, and nobody on earth controls me, or is going to control me. This has nothing to do with the House of Commns. It was a god business transaction, and I could have made a very substantial profit in the last few days if I had been disposed to sell my new property."

Detailing various negotiations for the sale of the "Daily Chronicle", Sir Henry Dalziel said that Mr. Lloyd, its late proprietor, wished to get rid of his responsibilities of control. Three different groups were placed in touch with him. One of the groups did not consist of avowed Liberals. "Mr. Lloyd expressed the feeling that he would have peace of mind if I took control. I accepted. I shall support the Government when I think they are right, and blame them when I think they are wrong. Mr. Donald has not suffered so much. He has taken £70,000 of my money for an interest which he acquired at a nominal figure, and he has two years' salary."

Mr. Spencer Leigh Hughes said that Mr. Donald had bragged again and again in public that he and his paper had had more to do with the resignation of Mr. Asquith as Prime Minister than anybody else in the country, and it was a hypocrisy for anyone to pretend to brag that he had brought a man down and when circumstances changed to pretend that he had been sacrificed because of his loyalty to that man. (Laughter.)—The "Daily Mail."

RAILWAY GRIEVANCES.

PUBLIC MEETING AT RANOLI.

A public meeting of the citizens of Ranoli was held on the 19th instant, when Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey, Hon. Jt. Secretary, the Indian passengers and Traffic Relief Association, spoke on the grievance of Indian passengers. Mr. Nensey, in the course of his lecture promised to try his utmost to mitigate the citizens' hardships caused to them on account of there being no raised platform at Ranoli Station, and also promised to write to the authorities about the longfelt want of a godown and a pacca road which would afford ample facilities to people in the matter of loading and unloading waggons. The following wto resolutions were next adopted:—The Residents of Ranoli assembled in public meeting resolve unanimously to open a branch of the Indian passengers and Traffic Relief Association founded with a view to redress and mitigate Railway grievances; and to carry on the work of the branch, they appoint a committee of the following gentlemen: Patel Fulabhai Nathubai. (Chairman). Patel National Kalidas, Patel Devjibhai Garbadbhai, Patel Purushottam Vrajbhai, Patel Motibhai Isvarbhai.

That they unanimously resolve to pay and collect half a pice per each maund of articles sold to meet the expenses of the Branch.

The Brokers present at the meeting solemnly declared to collect this tribute from their customers.

INDORE LADIES CLUB.

An Indore correspondent wires:—

The Indore Ladies' Club gave a garden party in celebration of the armistice. The Club building was gaily decorated and the gardens illuminated. A large number of ladies took part in the rejoicings. Both the Maharanis Holker, the Dowager Maharanis and the Princesses graced the occasion by their presence. Princess Savitrabai, the president of the Club, had arranged an interesting programme of entertainment and heartily welcomed the guests, rich and poor. It was a brilliant gathering and the State Band played a nice selection of music. The party broke up after light refreshments.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Dec. 2.

The monsoon has weakaned and given hardly any rain outside Madras. Western depression has almost disappeared. Rainfall has been nearly general in south-east Madras and local in Malabar and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in south-east of the Central Provinces and Mysore. Madras reports two inches. Cochin one and a half.

Forecast:—No large change.

MAJESTIC HOTEL ASSAULT CASE.

MISS DOLAN EXAMINED.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing on Monday, of the case in which Superintendent Cauty, charged Mr. Richard Wheeler, proprietor of the American Vaudeville Co., with causing grievous hurt to Captain Cecil Webb-Johnson, R.A.M.C., and with the theft of a photograph worth Rs. 5, the property of Captain Cecil Webb-Johnson. Mr. H. Campbell, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Payne, solicitor, appeared for the complainant. Messrs. Weldon and V. F. Vicaji, barristers-at-law, with Mr. B. J. Dhondy, defended the accused.

Mr. Campbell said he wished to put in certain evidence which they had obtained since they had closed their case at the last hearing. The evidence was relevant and to show that it was so, he would have to read it to the Court. The evidence was an article, signed by Mr. Richard Wheeler and accompanied by his own photograph, in the well-known South African paper called "Stage and Cinema," dated the 9th March, 1918. The article was headed "How I danced out of the ring." In this the accused related all the pugilistic fights which he had had with various champions and his successes over them.

Mr. Campbell then read the article and said it was relevant because the accused had stated in Court that he was not a professional boxer and had never been one.

Mr. Weldon submitted the article was neither material nor relevant and was therefore inadmissible as evidence.

The Magistrate held the article was admissible.

MISS DOLAN EXAMINED.

Miss Gertrude Dolan, examined by Mr. Vicaji, said 22 was her last birthday. She was born in May, 1896. There was not a bit of truth in the allegation that her will had been dominated by the accused or anybody else. She came from Bangalore to give evidence. She went to Bangalore to get away from the scandal. Nobody asked her to go out of Bombay. She went of her own free will. She first met the accused in New York about seven years ago and joined him in a company to tour round the world. She was sixteen when she left the States. Very naturally her mother would not have let her go if Mr. Wheeler was not there to look after her. She first arrived in India in June, 1918, and proceeded to Calcutta at once. When she arrived in Calcutta she had never had any trouble there. This was her first love affair. She met Capt. Johnson in Calcutta and the friendship grew and ultimately they fell in love with each other. There had never been a real engagement with Capt. Johnson up-to-now. She told him she would consider the matter. She denied that to everybody in Calcutta. She heard rumours about him there but paid no attention to them at that time. She produced letters written to her by the complainant in which the latter said he might have been foolish but those were the follies of youth, that he had had dozens of love affairs lasting for a week or two and then forgotten, and that she was the only girl he had really loved. In other letters he called her pessimistic and asked why she did not look upon the bright side of life, added that love could not be guided by commonsense or arithmetic and asked her to open her heart in her letters to him for they were sacred and would never be read by others. When in Bombay she heard rumours about him and eventually decided to give him up. At the lunch, she gave him the impression that she was very much in love with him. She did not say anything about marriage at all. She told him she had heard rumours about him, and he referred to them in a joking manner. She told him she had heard rumours about him but did not want to believe them. She had heard them from so many different sources that she had to believe them. On Thursday she tried to see him at the hotel. She was going to give him back his presents and tell him it was absolutely finished. She could not see him. The next morning the accused came down and saw her crying and he said he would take the presents to the complainant himself so as to save her embarrassment. She saw him taking the presents out. The photograph belonged strictly speaking to Wheeler Dolan and Co. On the day in question she saw the accused covered with blood. She did not know what had happened and was therefore very nervous over it and could not go to work. Similarly in Calcutta she could not keep her business engagements. This was on account of her having been away with the complainant, and there was a suit against the company for damages, but it was settled. She knew the complainant was very nervous. He was always rubbing his left eye and when asked why he did so he said he was tired by a hard day's work.

"PAID HONOURABLE COURT."

Cross-examined by Mr. Campbell, the witness said she thought the complainant paid her quite honourable court in Calcutta. She saw no sign on his part to lead her to think that he wanted to seduce her. She thought he wanted to marry her. She was in love with him. It was because of the rumours that she eventually decided not to marry him. He actually proposed marriage to her and she said she was very much in love but that she would give her reply after one year. He laughed the rumours off. She took an attitude at the time that there was nothing in them. He gave her a ring which she accepted and subsequently returned. It was not an engagement ring and there was nothing affectionate inside it. Only the words "From Cecil, Calcutta, 11-9-18." The photo which she gave him belonged to the company. She was partner with Mr. Wheeler. She had as much right to the photo as Mr. Wheeler had to it. It was not unusual in the theatrical world for a lady to give her photo away. She came to a decision three or four times that she would not marry the complainant. When she came to that decision she still greatly loved him (the complainant), but it was absolutely impossible she could have changed her mind again as to the decision she had come to. She told him in Calcutta several times about the rumours, and she was not satisfied with his explanations and wanted to give him up several times, but she could not do so.

Further hearing was adjourned.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

PROPOSED DEGREE IN TEACHING.

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held yesterday in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, Bombay, Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

The Senate considered the correspondence between the University and the Government on the subject of the proposed school of Economics and Sociology. In their letter, the Government suggested that the staff of the school should not be employed on the instruction of M. A. classes; that when sending students abroad, they should be sent to countries approved of by the Government; and that all appointments under this scheme should be subject to the approval of the Government.

Dr. Harold H. Mann moved a resolution amending the scheme for the school in accordance with the suggestions made by the Government.

The resolution was carried.

DEGREE IN TEACHING.

The Senate considered the regulations for the proposed University degree in teaching.

Dr. H. Mann moved as recommended by the Syndicate:

"(1) That the Regulations recommended by the Syndicate for the new degree in teaching be approved and adopted and that they be *inserted* after the Regulations relating to the B. Com. Degree (pp. 96—100 of the current University Calendar). (2) That the following be *substituted* for the last two lines on page 42 of the Calendar:—"(ix) teaching. Members of Boards (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii) and (viii) shall not be less than three and not more than eight. Board (ix) shall consist of seven members'."

Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya moved the following amendment:

"(i) In regulation 1. *delete* all the words after the word 'have' in line 3 and *substitute* for them the words 'attended not less than 50 lectures on the subject prescribed for the examination in a school or College recognised for the purpose and have undergone a course of practical training of not less than 50 lessons in a school recognised by the University.'"

Mr. Vaidya asked why they should inflict upon the young B. A. a course of two years. In the Calcutta, Madras, Punjab, Oxford and Cambridge, and other universities, the course for the student, who had passed his B. A. examination, was one year's course only for this degree.

The amendment fell through for want of a seconder.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye moved an amendment to omit from regulation 11 the words "the names in each class being arranged in order of merit."

Dr. Mann accepted this amendment, and his proposition thus modified was passed.

B. A. ENGLISH EXAMINATION.

Consideration was given to the question of adding a paper on literary principles and history to the papers in compulsory English set at the B. A. examination.

The Rev. Dr. R. Scott moved:

"(1) That, as recommended by the Board of Studies in English, the Faculty of Arts and the Syndicate, the following paragraph be *substituted* for the paragraph headed "I.—English—Three Papers" in Regulation 46 (page 78 of the current University Calendar) and that the Regulation so amended be brought into operation at the B. A. Examination to be held in 1921 and subsequent years:—

"I.—English—Four Papers.

"In English there will be four papers, one on prescribed poetry texts (100 marks), one on prescribed prose texts (100 marks), one on literary principles and history (100 marks), and one on composition (50 marks). The prose paper will contain at least one question on prose style. The scope and character of the third paper will be determined by prescribed books; and the historical period will extend from 1579 to 1900. The paper on composition will contain three alternative themes, at least one of which shall relate to books or subjects prescribed for the Examination. Some knowledge of the life, works and literary characteristics of each author of the books prescribed for papers I and II is expected. The Syndicate will prescribe texts at least two years before the Examination."

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan seconded the proposition.

Several fellows opposed the proposition, on the ground that the addition of a paper would add to the burden of the students and lead to cramming.

The proposition was lost.

MILL LOCK-OUT.

BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING AND THEIR EMPLOYEES.

We understand that a lock-out in the above mill at Dadar has been declared since the 25th ultimo. It appears that the operatives have been asking for some scarcity allowance for the last 10 or 11 months but nothing has yet been done in the matter. They again approached the manager on the 24th of last month and in answer to their appeal a lock-out was declared the next day. In this manner nearly three thousand mill-hands have been thrown out of work, who we learn are carrying on a correspondence with the company through their lawyer Mr. V. G. Deshpande. The Agents of the Company are Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co. We trust that in these days of real hardship for the poor, they will deal sympathetically with the not unreasonable demand of their workmen and put an end to an undesirable situation.

VICTORY CELEBRATIONS.

AT INDORE.

(From a Correspondent.)

The 26th of November was observed as a day of general rejoicings at Indore to celebrate the Victory achieved by the Allied Arms. All the public offices and institutions were closed. The Chief Minister Major Dube was At Home at the Officers' Club. His Highness the Maharaja Holkar graced the occasion with his presence. There were also present all the high officials, Sirdars and leading citizens of the Indore City. A special feature of the occasion was the presence of the officers and men of the Depots of Indore Imperial Service Lancers and Indore Imperial Service Transport who have served in almost all the theatres of war including France, Belgium, Gallipoli, Egypt, Mesopotamia and Salonika. The Club House, the Secretariat and the King Edward Hall were very tastefully decorated and illuminated and so also were Palaces, public offices and institutions like Maharaja Tukoji Rao Hospital and Maharani Warnasibai Sarai. The Old Palace presented a very picturesque and grand sight and so did Yeshwant Niwas Palace where his Highness is at present residing. The school boys were entertained at the Maharaja Shivaji Rao High School where sports were held and prizes given by the Director of Education.

At night all the officers and Sirdars and principal citizens of Indore were entertained by their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani at the King Edward Hall with a Cinema performance.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE'S THANKS TO HELPERS.

Sir H. A. L. Hepper, Chairman, Armistice Celebration Committee writes:—

"I desire through the medium of your columns to convey the thanks of the Armistice Celebration Committee to all those who so kindly helped the Committee to make the Celebrations the success which they proved to be. In view of the short time available for preparation a considerable measure of decentralisation was necessary, and the Committee are greatly indebted to the large number of willing workers who assisted the various Sub-Committees so efficien. Without the help thus freely given the task of the Committee would have been an impossibility. I also desire to express the gratitude of the Committee to those who contributed so liberally to meet the cost of the Celebrations."

AT OTHER PLACES

We continue to receive a very large number of reports from all over the Presidency and India of local celebrations in honour of the Great Victory. We regret we have no space for all of these reports. The Vivtory Day was celebrated at the following among other places: Khurja, Bulsar, Jagaon Chikod, Gholvad, Akalkot, Dasada, Palgar, Alibag, Anand, Limavada, Malad, Bassein, Manori, Karanj, Katgiri, Karwar, Narsingarh, Amroati, Jamkhandi Honavar, Savantwadi, Ranebennur Maihar (C. I.) Bansara and Jubbulpore. The following institutions also celebrated the Victory Day: Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhu Social Club, Bandra: Kohatriya Bhandari Dnyati Samaj, Mahim; Karnatik Association, Dharwar; Home Rule League, Gadag; Gujrati A. V. School, Rangoon.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

NEXT SESSION IN SURAT.

(Associated Press.)

SURAT, Dec. 1.

The Standing Committee of the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference, Aligarh, has accepted the invitation of the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference to hold its 33rd sessions at Surat on the 27th, 28th and 29th December. A strong reception committee has been formed to make the movement a success. The Hon. Mr. Salebhai C. Barodawalla, Mr. M. K. Shaikh Oriental Translator to Government, a native of Surat, Nawabzada Nasarullakhan and the Hon. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim H. Jaffer are taking a keen interest in the movement. It is expected a very large number of delegates from all parts of India will attend and be the guests of the Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodawalla. The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, will preside.

(Continued from Column 6.)

perceived and responded to stimulus which had hitherto been below its threshold of perception. Under the opposite disposition violent tetanic spasm caused by the irritant salt applied to the nerve became at once quelled. The normal property of the nerve was at once restored on the withdrawal of the predisposing force.

MAN VICTORIOUS OVER CIRCUMSTANCES.

Thus by the control of molecular disposition of the conducting nerve, the nervous impulse, and the resulting sensation may become profoundly modified. The external is not so overwhelmingly dominant, and man is not to be merely passive in the hands of destiny. There is a latent power which would raise him above the terrors of his inimical surroundings. It remains with him that the channels through which the outside world reach him should, at his command be widened or become closed. It may thus be possible for him to catch these indistinct messages that had hitherto eluded him; or he may withdraw within himself, so that in his inner realm, the jarring notes and the din of the world should no longer affect him.

CONTROL OF NERVOUS IMPULSE.

DR. BOSE'S RECENT DISCOVERIES.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF BOSE INSTITUTE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

At the first aniversary meeting of the Bose Institute, Sir J. C. Bose gave the following discourse on his recent discoveries relating to the question of the control of nervous impulse. The lecture was illustrated by very striking experiments:—

It is one of the greatest of all mysteries how we are put in connection with the external world: how blows from without are felt within. Our organs of sensation are like so many antennæ radiating in various directions and picking up messages of many kinds. All of these, when analysed to their utmost, consist of shock-effects on different chords. An extremely feeble stimulus is below the limit of perception, a moderate stimulus transmits excitation, which is perceived as sensation of not an unpleased character, but the tone of sensation becomes painful when the excitation is very intense. Our sensation is thus coloured by the intensity of the nervous excitation that reaches the central organ. We are subject to human limitations, through the imperfection of our senses on the one hand, and ever-sensibility on the other. There are happenings which elude us because the impinging stimulus is too feeble to waken our senses; the external shock, on the other hand, may be so intense as to fill our life with pain.

Since we have no direct power over the shocks which come to us from the outside world, is it possible to control the nervous impulse so that it should be exalted in one case, and inhibited or obliterated in the other? Does advance of science hold any such possibility? This question is plainly fraught with high significance.

CONTROL OF NERVOUS IMPULSE.

Before proceeding further it will be necessary first to obtain a clear idea of the function of a nervous tissue and its characteristics; secondly, the manner in which the nervous impulse is propagated; and lastly, we have to discover some compulsive force by which the impulse may be intensified or inhibited during transit. The nerve circuit may be like to an electric circuit, an invisible impulse bringing about response to the indicator, be it the brain, or the galvanometer. In the electric circuit the conducting power of the metallic wire is constant, and the intensity of the electric impulse depends on the intensity of the electric force applied. If the conducting power of the nerve were constant then the intensity of the nervous impulse and its resulting sensation would depend inevitably on the intensity of the shock from outside which starts the impulse. In that case the possibility of the modification of our sensation would be an impossibility. But there may be a likelihood that the power of conduction possessed by a nerve is not constant but capable of change. Should this surmise prove to be correct then we arrive at the momentous conclusion that sensation itself is modifiable, whatever the external stimulus.

MODIFICATION OF IMPULSE.

For the modification of nervous impulse there remains only one alternative, namely some power to render the vehicle a very much better conductor or a non-conductor according to particular requirements. We require the nervous path to be supra-conducting to have the impulse due to feeble stimulus brought to sensory prominence. When the external blow is too violent we would block the painful impulse by rendering the nerve a non-conductor.

Under narcotic the nerve becomes paralysed, and we can by its use save ourselves from pain. But such heroic measures are to be resorted to in extreme cases, as when we are under the surgeon's knife. In actual life we are confronted with unpleasantness without notice. A telephone subscriber has an evident advantage, for he can switch off the connection when the massage begins to be unpleasant. Statesmen and politicians have been known to cultivate convenient deafness, but that is a mere pretence. The unpleasant things heard, would still continue to rankle. It is not every one that has the courage of Mr. Herbert Spencer who openly resorted to his ear plus whenever his visitor became tedious.

PROPAGATION OF NERVE IMPULSE.

The lecturer then explained that the propagation of nervous impulse is a phenomenon of transmission of molecular disturbance. It observed to him that the transmission could be controlled if he succeeded in discovering a compulsive force which would confer on the conducting particles two opposite molecular dispositions, one of which would exalt and the other resist the impulse. His experiments were first conducted with the primitive type of nerve which he had previously discovered in plants. In full confirmation of his theory he succeeded in conferring on the nervous tissue two opposite dispositions. Under favourable disposition the nervous rendered supra-conducting; subliminal stimulus now becomes fully perceived. Under the opposite molecular disposition the violent impulse due to excessive stimulus becomes weakened or arrested during transit, and the plant remains quite unaffected by the external shock.

The lecturer has in his previous works demonstrated the unity of life reactions in the plant and the animal. A climax is now reached when by the application of identical treatment he is able to confer alternately on the same animal nerve, supra-conducting or non-conducting property at will. Under a particular molecular disposition the experimental frog

(Continued in Column 5.)

A MASTERPIECE

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, 3rd December, 1918.

MR. MONTAGU'S SPEECH.

Mr. Montagu took an opportunity to deal with Indian affairs at length in his electioneering speech at Cambridge. He referred very properly to the pledge given to India through him with the assent of all parties and renewed but lately by the Premier, Mr. Bonar Law and, we may add, the ex-Premier also. India has established her claim to partnership within the Empire and Mr. Montagu but voices the heart-felt ambition and desire of India when he ungrudgingly admits India's unique war-services "out of her own free will", "owing to her sympathy with the Allies' cause and her belief in their ideals" and says that India must henceforth be treated as a partner. The reactionaries whom Lord Sydenham has banded together may not admit the just claim of India to be treated as an equal partner within the Empire. But they belong to a long-past age and they may be safely ignored. Lord Sydenham, the amateur Empire-builder, wants subscription for the Indo-British Association as "insurance premium for British interests in India". We are quite at a loss to know how by feeding the Sydenhamites, British interests, if they are at all in danger in India, can be preserved. But that apart, the naked and revolting statement of the aim and object of the Indo-British Association rouses justly the wrath of Mr. Montagu and he belabours the noble lord mercilessly. We have no desire to stay the hand of Mr. Montagu. Lord Sydenham must know, if he is capable of understanding the signs of the times, that Indian interests must be hereafter supreme, at least, in India. India is perfectly willing to bear her share of the burdens so far as the Empire is concerned, along with other partners. But in India, the first and last thing to be considered is the welfare of her people, on which Mr. Montagu wisely rested his case.

Lord Sydenham richly deserved the stern rebuke administered to him by Mr. Montagu, though we are afraid the retired Royal Engineer is not the man to profit by it. The way of Lord Sydenham, as emphasised by Mr. Montagu, was not the way to build up an Empire. That was not a principle to be tolerated in consideration of the great Imperial question. The interest of a constitution, continued Mr. Montagu, cannot be bartered for the interest of any trade. "On this great question, they must decide between the spirit of to-day, and the spirit of 317 years ago": No prophet is required to tell us what policy England would unhesitatingly choose in her relations towards India. The old commercial spirit in which India was governed cannot be revived any longer. Mr. Montagu deserves the thanks of the country for clearly enunciating in unmistakeable terms the future policy of the British in India. Lord Lansdowne was the other reactionary dealt with by Mr. Montagu in his speech. His lordship stands entirely discredited in England, on account of his defeatist propaganda. He showed therein what little knowledge he had of current questions though he had exceptional opportunities to inform himself of the real facts. If this was the extent of his knowledge of affairs in the West, what can we say of his information about India? We need not wonder that Lord Lansdowne regretted the promise of self-government to India. Mr. Montagu made short work of him and quoted a letter from an Indian officer in Palestine to show that Indian soldiers were in no way opposed or indifferent to reforms, as was asserted by Lord Lansdowne. Mr. Montagu understands India in a way no former responsible British Minister did. He has been all over India and knows fully the neglected and wasted opportunities of England in India. He realises that the lack of men, if any, from India was due to the lack of training and that the lack of material was due to undeveloped manufacturing capacity. If India was unable to supply the full demand, it was because of her poverty due to undeveloped resources. And why were her splendid resources undeveloped? We again come back to our starting point, because India was governed hitherto in a commercial spirit. India was left industrially weak lest England might suffer. If England had deliberately set herself to the task of making India industrially efficient, it cannot be said that she would have been unsuccessful in her attempt. India is not responsible for the helpless state she finds herself in. Better days seem to be in store for her, if the policy sketched out by Mr. Montagu is accepted honestly and carried out fully.

Mr. Montagu did not deal in seriatim with the suggestions of the Indian National Congress and has contented himself with making bald and general statements. He is naturally elusive. We cannot but say that he committed a grave blunder in coupling Mrs. Besant and the Congress with Lord Sydenham and his friends. The latter are the open and avowed enemies of the reforms in any shape and character whereas the Indian National Congress supports the reforms but wants certain necessary changes and amendments to be made. The controversy which Mr. Montagu raises about the immediate fitness of India for Home Rule is not pertinent. It has only an academic interest inasmuch as the Indian National Congress is prepared to accept diarchy for a time, to effect an early passage of the reforms. What are the tests which Mr. Montagu is willing to apply to prove the fitness of any country for self-government? It goes without saying that all the European countries are not and were never on a similar plane of progress. How is it that all these countries are enjoying more or less an equal measure of self-government? What is the progress achieved by the Balkan States existing and the Balkan State to come? What was the state of Canada when Lord Durham to whom Mr. Montagu is likened, brought her self-government? To come nearer home, what was the state of England even in 1832? The intelligentsia of India is as fit and capable as the intelligentsia of any other country in the world to conduct self-government. If there is any leeway to be made up, Mr. Montagu must know that it is by the conferment of self-government that progress will be the sooner achieved. India has her own social and domestic problems; England also is not without them. India is not to be condemned to a lower grade because she suffers from certain ills of her own. Of all countries in the world, is India alone to satisfy tests and those too laid down by a party directly interested? If Mr. Montagu means that analogies of other countries do not apply because India has been conquered by England, he relapses again into the policy of "317 years ago," which is condemned by him. The political intelligence of all classes in India has been awakened and direct election based on the broadest franchise will abolish any danger, real or imaginary, of power being centred in the hands of any caste oligarchy. Mr. Montagu glides over the one great objection universally raised in India to his scheme that he has left the Government of India wholly untouched. Is this safeguard, if it can be called a safeguard necessary? Can reforms be initiated with any guarantee of success when the central citadel is left quite intact? Can the fate of the reforms be left to the bureaucracy? Mr. Montagu hotly denies that there is any mistrust or suspicion of the people. We are willing to believe him. But of what avail are mere good intentions? Mr. Montagu has not dealt with the objections raised and suggestions made and his mere assertion of good faith cannot reconcile the people of India to the reforms in the shape he has put them forth.

A SIGNIFICANT COINCIDENCE.

The other day we published a complaint from a correspondent in regard to undue pressure being brought to bear by the Railway authorities upon their clerks and other etmployees to sign the circular approving of the requisition to the Sheriff for the meeting for a memorial to Lord Willingdon. On Saturday we received a letter purporting to have been written and signed by one N. J. Kamath, repudiating this statement. Owing to certain information in our possession, on which we have reason to rely, we withheld this letter from publi cation pending further enquiries. We have been saved any further trouble in the matter, however, by the singularly interesting fact that the letter appears in "The Times of India" signed N. J. Kamath and in "The Advocate of India" signed by H. A. L. Hepper—otherwise known as Sir Lawless Hepper, Agent of the G. I. P. Railway. We print the two letters in parallel columns in order that our readers may fully appreciate the significance of this curious coincidence:—

"TIMES OF INDIA."

Sir,—In the columns of your morning contemporary "The Bombay Chronicle"—of the 30th November—there appears a correspondent under the pseudonym of "Tipkee" with a statement that "the Railway authorities are bringing undue pressure to bear upon their clerks and other employees to give their names to the circular approving of the requisition to the Sheriff in spite of hesitation from some of the clerks." This statement is as deceiving as the name of the writer who hadn't the moral courage to put his own name to it. I was one of those who received a few copies of the circular referred to and had clear instructions from my superiors not to insist on anyone for his signature and this was made known to all those whom the circular was shown and only those who wished to sign did so and of their own free will. The rest had either signed elsewhere or were indifferent. These are the facts of the case in the office in which I am and if anyone should say there has been an undue pressure for his signature he is telling an untruth.

I am sure Railway Authorities are perfectly aware of the terms of the agreement the clerks are made to sign. There are politics and politics and every citizen's demonstration might be construed as political.—Yours, etc.,

N. J. KAMATH.

"ADVOCATE OF INDIA."

Sir,—In the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 30th November, there appears a letter under the pseudonym of "Tipkee" with a statement that "the Railway Authorities are bringing undue pressure to bear upon their clerks and other employees to give their names to the circular approving of the requisition to the Sheriff, in spite of hesitation from some of the clerks." This statement is as deceiving as the name of the writer who hadn't the moral courage to put his own name to it. I was one of those who received a few copies of the circular referred to and had clear instructions from my superiors not to insist on anyone for his signature and this was made known to all those whom the circular was shown and only those who wished to sign did so and of their own free will. The rest had either signed elsewhere or were indifferent. These are the facts of the case in the office in which I am, and if anyone should say there has been an undue pressure for the signature he is telling an untruth.

I am sure Railway Authorities are perfectly aware of the terms of the agreement the clerks are made to sign. There are politics and politics and every citizen's demonstration might be construed as political.—Yours, etc.,

H. A. L. HEPPER,

To those who know how these things are done the coincidence is so significant as to need no further comment. We would only express our condolences with Sir Lawless Hepper who in his position must feel keenly having to receive "instructions from his superiors" in such matters!

OUR CHRISTIAN BISHOPS.

The speech which the Lord Bishop of Bombay made at the Famine Relief Meeting on Friday was a most astonishing example of the Christian humility for which our Missionary Bishops are noted. His Lordship said:

> "I wish to indicate that we Europeans consider the famine to be a disaster which touches us as well as the Indian people. This we must feel as good neighbours. We cannot let people suffer and die at our gates without doing anything to help them. But while I say this, I must add that in the present matter we look to the Indians themselves to bear the principle part and to reap the largest share of the credit, of relieving the famine."

To the Master, of whose creed the Lord Bishop poses as representative, suffering, wherever found, was a common human sacrifice and to relieve it the common human duty, in the discharge of which there could be no "principal part" and no "larger share" of credit. The Lord Bishop displayed in a much more unedifying degree the same ignorance of the greatest teaching of Christ when, in a spirit of arrogance, not only did he give expression to the falsehood that "the war did not touch the heart of India," but proceeded to lecture the people of India on their duty to their suffering fellowcountrymen—forgetting or rather ignorant of the well-known and historic fact that there is no country where the stream of charity and practical sympathy flows more abundantly and freely than in India. Dr. Palmer proceeded to refer to what he termed "the political possibilities of this occasion". It must be a peculiarly callous mind which could look upon this work of relieving human suffering and distress with an eye to "its political possibilities." Whatever such a spirit of service may be, it is not the spirit of Christ. But since the Lord Bishop of Bombay has chosen to refer to this matter, we are constrained to make a present of a question to him. His Lordship referred to "the great principle on which all democratic civilisation is based: that any human being whatever has an absolute value, and, the more miserable he is, the more claim he has on the help of others," and he added that only when a nation has not only grasped, but determined to act upon, this elementary realisation of the claims of man simply *as a man*, has it "a right to talk of political development in a democratic sense." We may ask the Lord Bishop whether the people he represents, who have hitherto refused to realise the claims of the Indian *as a man* and have continued to regard him as inferior to themselves mentally, morally and spiritually, can claim "the right to talk about political development in a democratic sense."?

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Lansbury's Manifesto.

Mr. Lansbury has issued a manifesto asking for repeal of Dora, release of political prisoners, full freedom of speech and press and self-government for India on the principle of self-determination. Mr. Lansbury does not speak for himself but for the independent Labour party. In a few words, Mr. Lansbury has compressed the demands in consonance with the aims for which the war was waged, and his manifesto, if the shortest, is the most direct one. As for India, Mr. Lansbury proceeds to cut straightway the Gordian knot and he meets Indian aspirations in the amplest manner possible. If the principle of self-determination has any meaning in it and if it is to be applied to all races and peoples in the world, including the subject nationalities of the enemy, is India alone to be left out, when she has the best claim to it? We congratulate Mr. Lansbury on his clear cut programme. He has rightly placed, in the forefront of his programme, freedom of the press and freedom of speech, two things not much in vogue either in England or in India. England can afford to be generous in the hour of victory and she may well give her best consideration to the proposal of Mr. Lansbury to declare a general amnesty in all the British possessions.

Sir Narayan's Peculiarity.

According to himself, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar is a "social lawyer", but the only attribute of mind which makes him conspicuous to-day is the impetuosity which has always characterised him and which is his only vigorous surviving quality. He imagines that the cheerings on victory day, like interest in the Famine Fund, were exclusively in honour of and as a tribute to their Excellencies. We rather think that the rejoicings on the day were in remembrance of victory and, whether their Excellencies drove through the city or not, the rejoicings of the people would not have exhibited the slightest abatement. Sir Narayan affects to think that the people stood meditating on the glorious record of Lord Willingdon and that when he appeared in Girgaon there was a spontaneous outburst in honour of the hero of their private adoration. Even if the Government were refrigerating themselves on the hills, there would not have been the slightest difference in the city. But Sir Narayan's rhapsody is characteristic. Whenever he imagines anything, he "lets himself go." If as he drank ecce, the sea were to turn red, he is capable of thinking that the phenomenon was to glorify and advertise Fry's. If as he spoke on Friday there was heard a clap of thunder, his pseudo-poetic imagination would have interpreted it as the applause of angels in honour of Lord Willingdon. It is a marvel that a man can do these things without splitting his own sides.

Constitutional Opposition.

A meeting which professed to represent the "Hindu Citizens of Madras" was convened last week in Madras to protest against the Hon. Mr. Patel's Inter-Caste Marriage Bill. The aim of the objectors was to make out that the entire Hindu population of Madras was opposed to Mr. Patel's bill of reform. Of course, there were Hindus who disagreed with the purpose of the meeting and some of the dissidents appeared in the hall challenging the first resolution of the day. A number of young men present stood up and said: "Don't speak of the Hindu Citizens. Don't call this a public meeting." The Chairman called for order when it was again said: "We will not allow a lie to go abroad unchallenged. There are many Hindus in favour of the bill." The opponents of the meeting are in the right when the terms of the invitation are considered. On account of the ill-advised obduracy of the chairman, there was a scene of mild disorder, after which the meeting was dissolved. The point to notice, however, is that there is such a procedure as constitutional obstruction, which, on account of the presumptuous character of some meetings, can be exercised.

A Hint to Mr. Acworth, etc.

Dewan Bahadur M. O. Parthasarathy Iyengar, who is a violent opponent of the bill, considered the character of the meeting absolutely unassailable, when, as chairman, he sought to rule out all opposition. If the terms of invitation exclusively referred to "such of the Hindu Citizens of Madras as were opposed to Mr. Patel's bill," the chairman's procedure would have been justified. "Those who are not in sympathy with the objects of the meeting, have no *locus standi* here. The notice of the meeting made this clear", exclaimed the chairman. The error lay in the fact that the notice of the meeting did not make it clear. The conditions under which the name and credit of an entire city can be pledged are strict and definite, and it will be well for Mr. Acworth and his friends to understand them before they talk of the principles of constitutional procedure. If the presumption of a handful of people goes undisputed, it is their good fortune, but where they *are* challenged it is their business to face the issue on fair terms.

The Punjab Officials on the Reforms.

Elsewhere non-officials met in the Provincial Councils and the Imperial Council and came to certain conclusions on the reforms. But queer things seem to have happened in the Punjab Council. The officials seem to have taken a free part in the debate and to have tried their best to influence the non-officials in their views. A certain official tried to impress on the non-official members that if they asked for the Indianisation of the services, Madrasees and Bengalees would fill up all the posts. This attempt to excite inter-provincial jealousy miserably failed, as it deserved to. Chaudhari Lalchand asked pointedly whether Punjabis would be given the posts. To this, of course, there was no reply. Dewan Bahadur Daulat Rai said he bore no grievance against Madrasees and Bengalees for their attainments and added that Punjabis also would surpass them in the near future. Mr. Maynard told the Council that the stock of Governors in England was limited and, strange to say, ultimately he got the Council to recommend that civilians also should be eligible for Governorships. We do not know why the officials were permitted by the Punjab members to speak to them in this strain. Nobody could maintain after this that the recommendations of the Punjab Council reflected the real opinions of members.

Madura Non-official Enquiry.

As our readers are aware a non-official commission is sitting in Calcutta to inquire into the recent riots. The Madura citizens have also taken steps to have a non-official inquiry into the recent shooting affair. They have done the right thing. It was impossible to remain satisfied with the sort of inquiry Mr. Paddison made and the Madras Government have finally dropped the matter. They cannot complain, if following the Calcutta precedent, the Madura citizens hold a non-official inquiry. We shall await with interest the result of the Madura non-official inquiry.

ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

BONDS INDISSOLUBLE.

KING'S FAREWELL MESSAGE TO FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 1.
Recd. 7 p.m., Dec. 2.

The Havas agency states: King George and his soldier sons have won the hearts of Paris. Their leave-taking was of a most cordial character. After their departure the King sent a message to President Poincare, stating that the bonds which united the two nations would be henceforth indissoluble.

President Poincare answered, stating that the cordial alliance which had enabled them to defeat German Imperialism would be maintained.

ENEMY RESUMPTION OF OFFENSIVE IMPOSSIBLE.

CHIEF CROSSINGS OF RHINE IN ALLIED HANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 1.
Recd. 7 p.m., Dec. 2.

The Havas agency states: In view of the fact that three chief crossings of the Rhine will be in the hands of the British, French and Americans any resumption of offensive on the part of the Germans will be practically impossible.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Dec. 2.

It is officially stated that the Canadian casualties total 213,268 of whom 56,047 are gation Company left £1,791,000.

SURRENDER OF RAILWAY TRUCKS.

FIRST ENEMY CONSIGNMENT REACHES FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 1.
Recd. 7 p.m., Dec. 2

The first consignment of 150,000 railway trucks to be handed over under the Armistice conditions arrived at the frontier on Friday. As the German rolling stock is in a bad condition instructions have been issued that railway material must be closely examined before it is accepted.

LATE DUNCAN MACKINNON'S LEGACY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Dec. 2.

The late Duncan Mackinnon, formerly Chairman of the British India Steam Navigation Company left £1,791,000.

SPINNERS AND CARDROOMERS

EXPECTED STRIKE FOR ADVANCED WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Dec. 2.

The Operative Cotton Spinners' Amalgamation has voted by 10,132 to 424 in favour of striking in the second week of December for a forty per cent. advance on the current wages.

The vote of the Cardroomers' Amalgamation also shows a large majority in favour of strike for a similar advance.

The employees have offered an advance of forty per cent. on the pre-war wages.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION REPORT.

ITS PUBLICATION IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Dec. 2.

Replying to Sir John Rees, Mr. Montagu stated that he had received only a summary of the report of the Indian Industrial Commission. He proposed to arrange for the publication of the Report when he received the copies for which he had asked. When dealing with the Report, he would consider the proposals in Sir Charles Bedford's memorandum of August to establish a representative London advisory council in connection with measures relating to Indian industrial development to cooperate with similarly constituted provincial councils in India. He proposed to take action with regard to the Industrial developmental policy apart from the general measures relating to the Indian constitutional reforms.

RELEASED KUT PRISONERS.

Photo by Fred. Mitchell.

The first batch of released Kut prisoners-of-war arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening by s. s. Varsova.

KAISER CHARGED WITH MURDER.

A FRENCH WIDOW'S INDICTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 1.
Recd. 7 p.m., Dec. 2.

The Havas agency states: A French widow whose husband was killed on board the 'Sussex', which was torpedoed by a German submarine, has addressed to the French Minister of Justice a formal charge of murder against William Hohenzollern.

MILITARY FORCES RAISED IN INDIA.

QUESTION OF DEFRAYING COST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Dec. 2.

In the House of Commons, Sir J. D. Rees asked: When will Parliament be asked to assent to the proposal that India shall defray a large share of the cost of the military forces raised in India?

Mr. Montagu replied: I am afraid that action must be postponed until the new Parliament meets.

OPIUM STOCKS AT SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO DESTROY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Dec. 2.

A "Times" telegram from Peking states that the Government "in pursuance of its persistent policy and also to please the Allies" has decided to burn the remaining opium stocks at Shanghai. Three hundred chests have already been sold and twelve hundred will be destroyed in the presence of the Allied representatives.

MONAZITE SUPPLIES OF INDIA.

NEED FOR KEEPING THEM IN BRITISH HANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Dec. 2.

Replying to Sir Norton-Griffiths, Mr. Montagu stated that monazite supplies of India were now in British hands. The Government was fully alive to the necessity of preventing monazite deposits from falling under foreign control.

MR. MOOLLA AHMED DAWOOD

ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED IN RANGOON.

(From our Correspondent.)

RANGOON, Nov. 28.

Mr. Moola Ahmed Dawood and Mr. Madanjit who were deported three years, ago and now released unconditionally returned here to-day. Over two-thousand people of all communities met them at the railway station where amidst shouts of "Vande Mataram", they were garlanded and welcomed with enthusiam. They were then taken in procession. The people unhorsed their carriage and drew the carriage with joyful shouts. Hindus, Mahomedans and others vied with each other in their reception.

INDIA AND PEACE CONFERENCE.

DEMANDS OF MADRAS NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 2.

At the resumed sitting of the Conference of the Madras Presidency Association today the Hon. Venkatapati presiding, resolutions requesting the authorities to proclaim a general amnesty to internees under the Defence of India Act, requesting the Madras Government to withdraw the prosecution against Dr. Varadarajalu Naidu, asking the issue of passports to the Congress deputation, praying the Viceroy to allow the Congress and the League to elect delegates to the Peace Conference, condemning the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee, requesting the Madras Government to remove the impasse brought about by a general lock-out ordered by the Buckingham and Carnatic mills, and affirming adherence to Reform Proposals adopted by the special session of the Congress were passed.

A resolution according support to the principles of Mr. Patel's Intercaste Marriage Bill was also declared carried. Another resolution recommending to the Franchise Committee a scheme fixing the total number of Legislative Council members at two hundred and that all those who paid rupees five as land revenue or any tax per annum should have the right to vote was adopted. The Conference also passed a resolution according support to the recommendations of the Industrial Commission and requesting Government to give effect to the same.

PRINCIPLE OF SELF-DETERMINATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 2.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee, the Mahajana Sabha and the Home Rule League held at the Gokhale Hall today, the Hon. Mr. B. A. Sarma presiding, resolutions requesting that at the Peace Conference the claim of India as an integral part of the constitution to have the principle of self-determination applied to her be fully recognised, praying the Viceroy and the Madras Government as an act of clemency on the occasion of the universal rejoicing to grant a general amnesty to all political prisoners and detenues, to cancel the various orders restricting liberty under the Defence of India Act and to drop all pending political prosecutions, authorising Messrs. B. G. Tilak, Kasturiranga Iyengar, Karandikar and Baptista to represent Indian interests and views in Great Britain and calling upon his Majesty's Government and the Government of India immediately to provide all facilities for the deputation of the Congress and the League to proceed to England, were passed.

The meeting also authorised the chairman to communicate the first and fourth resolutions to the Premier and the Secretary of State and the Viceroy and the second resolution to the Government of India and the third to the gentlemen named.

INDIAN DELEGATES TO PEACE CONFERENCE.

MESSRS. TILAK'S AND HASAN IMAM'S NAMES SUGGESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 2.

At a meeting of the C.P. Provincial Congress Committee resolutions hailing with joy the victorious termination of the war and tendering heartfelt congratulations to the British Government and Allied Powers, at the signal triumph of the forces of freedom and democracy, expressing that the present system of Government does not satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people and in conformity with the principle of self-determination as enunciated by Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson, the claim of India to the principle of self-determination be fully recognised, and urging upon Government the necessity of representation of India at the Peace Conference by a non-official delegate elected by the All-India Congress Committee and the Muslim League and recommending Mr. B. G. Tilak, who is now in England, as a delegate from the Indian National Congress and Mr. Hasan Imam from the Muslim League were proposed and carried unanimously.

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR INDIA.

Public meetings held at Kalayan, Thana and Sholapur have adopted resolutions urging the application of the principle of self-determination in the case of India and requesting the Viceroy to allow Lok. Tilak represent India at the Peace Conference.

INDIA'SAND PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Pusad Taluq Association has resolved and requested the Viceroy that Lokmanya Tilak be nominated as India's representative at the Peace Conference to represent the non-official view.

pEN BRANCH OF HOME RULE LEAGUE

A Pen correspondent wires:—

The Pen Branch of the Home Rule League met on the 27th November and recorded heartfelt joy at the Allies splendid victory and expressed the hope that self-determination would be fully brought into operation at the Peace Conference and that India will be given the full advantage of self-determination and equality. The Government of India was requested to send as a representative to the Peace Conference a member elected by the Congress. Mr. Narayanrao Vaidya was congratulated on his acquittal.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ELECTION OF BENGAL REPRESENTATIVES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

At a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee held yesterday the following gentlemen were elected as members of the All-India Congress Committee for the ensuing year:—Messrs. B. Chakrabutty, C. R. Das. Akil Chandra Dutt, Fazlul Huq, Abdul Kaseem, B. K. Lahiri, I. B. Sen, J. L. Bannerjea, Majubir Rahaman, the Hon. K. K. Chanda, H. N. Datta, B. K. Bose, Sirish Chandra Chatterjee, Bijoy Krishn Bose, Motilal Ghosh, Bepin Chandra Pal, Rai Jadunath Mujamdar, Raj Jotindra Nath Chaudhury, D. P. Kaitan, B. N. Sanjal, Lalit Mohan Das, Dr. Promothonath Bannerjea, Surya Kumar Shome, Lalit Chandra Sen and Gunada Charan Sen.

HIGH PRICES IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

AN OFFICIAL VIEW OF THE SITUATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

A report has been issued on the general causes of high prices of foodstuffs now prevailing throughout the Presidency, viz. reduced harvests, holding up of stock by producers, and high price of grain in Burma. It has been pointed out that there are in some parts of the Presidency special causes which lead to unnecessary inflation of local prices, namely (1) profiteering by local bazar men and (2) apparent inability of local trades to put themselves in communication with large merchants in Madras or other centres for supplies of grain.

Government have issued instruction to district emergency committees regarding the directions in which they might assist to reduce local distress due to these causes and consider that the committee should arrange either themselves or through local municipalities or taluk board or some private individual acting under their influence, for the opening of control shops and trusts. They should lose no time in applying to the Director of Civil Supplies for such assistance as they might require.

CAPTURE OF DAMASCUS.

THRILLING STORY OF WONDERFUL ACHIEVEMENT.

INDIANS' PART IN VICTORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 29.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent sends a long account of the events which led to the annihilation of three Turkish armies and the capture of a vast piece of enemy territory, stretching from Jaffa to Beyrut to the north and beyond Damascus Baalbek to the east. It is the most wonderful achievement wonderful in its conception in the rapidity of its execution—less than three weeks have sufficed—and in remarkably small loss of life suffered by the invading army, and as such, it will certainly go down to history and have its place high in the events of the present war. The correspondent describes, the feat of the Londoners and Indians, who on the left flank marched 22 miles in 12½ hours from the time they first assaulted to their arrival at Tul Karam and were subjected to intense machine-gun fire all the way and of the division on the right which fought its way across the rocky defiles and along the pathless mountain until it reached Nablus, having covered 22 miles in 36 hours. The work done by the cavalry was also remarkable. Their role was to exploit the rout of the enemy, prevent his reforming and cut off various lines of retreat still left open.

THIRD DAY OF ATTACK.

By the third day of the attack they had bottled every outlet northwards and, having secured Afuledeisan line, were able first'y to move on towards Nazareth which they entered on the 21st, and where they were fortunate enough to capture the *headquarters* of the Turkish army with a great haul of German and Turkish technical troops, and, secondly, to meet the main body of the Turkish army with its guns and transport and cut off its retreat. In one area of the road, five miles long, no less than 87 guns, 55 motor lorries and one thousand horse vehicles were captured. At Damascus the enemy was found established in a position blocking the valley of the Barbar from Katana to Sahnaya with numerous machine-guns concealed in the thickets. Two batteries of horse artillery here came into action. A French regiment was sent to take up a position behind the enemy right flank, and a brigade of the Australian Light Horse deployed to charge over 4,000 yards of plain. The threat was, however, too much for the enemy. He hardly fired a shot and our men rode into the position, capturing many prisoners with a large number of machine-guns. By this time the Kuveitra force had got into touch on its right with the second body of the cavalry which had made a *detour* to the east and advanced northwards up the Hedjaz railway in conjunction with the Arab forces. Three brigades of the Light Horse fought their way round the west of the city and by nightfall Damascus was practically surrounded and cut off from all communications with Rayak and Beirut.

OUR HEROES COME HOME.

ARRIVAL OF FIRST BATCH.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION IN BOMBAY.

The Ambulance Transport, S. S. Varsova, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening from Port Tofick which lies a few miles beyond the Suez, with the first batch of released Kut prisoners-of-war, and convalescents from the Egyptian Expeditionary Force.

The good ship Varsova, looked spick and span as she anchored in the stream, but she appeared beautifully seaworthy as she entered the Alexandra Dock yesterday afternoon, dressed from stern to stern.

She brought in the transhipped English Mails as well, and when she was safely docked a perfect storm of cheers greeted her arrival.

A great many ladies were present on the wharf, chiefly Parsi ladies who came to welcome the heroes and serve them personally at a sumptuous "tea" which might appropriately be termed a banquet. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, and General St. John, Lieut.-Col. Maitland Asst. Embarkation Commandant Capt. F. W. Wilson R.I.M. Commander Rose-Price, S.M.T.O., and Officers of the Embarkation Staff were present at the foot of the gangway to welcome the heroes who had a very pleasant voyage direct from the Suez to Bombay. Her Excellency shook hands with each of the fourteen Indian officers and congratulated them warmly on their heroism. Her Excellency, in addition, bowed and smiled at each of the forty or more released Kut prisoners, and the four hundred or more convalescents who stood the test of unspeakable hardships on the Egyptian soil to safeguard the Suez Canal for years. As the officers and men descended from the gangway, they were enthusiastically conducted to the Alexandra Dock Shed which with other buildings in the Dock, was gorgeously decorated. Stretching from the Alexandra Dock Station and along the Entrance Lock the following message in flags were flying:—

"India and her Allies welcome back her gallant and true heroes. India and the Empire thank them, and wish them long life and prosperity."

The Band of the B. B. & C. I. Railway played "Here the Conquering Heroes come," as the officers and men marched into the shed where Lady Willingdon herself, assisted by a number of Indian ladies served the guests, and thirty among whom were stretched on cots, and four were mentally deranged.

"Tea" over, fifteen private motor cars, lent by some public-spirited citizens of Bombay, drove away with those who could be driven away soundly and joyously, while the convalescents were taken to various hospitals.

OCCUPIED PORTION OF SYRIA.

MISERABLE STATE OF INHABITANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 1.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes:—From all the accounts which have reached here the state of affairs in the occupied portion of Syria is very bad. In Beirut and Lebanon distress is universal. The port has lost about 20 per cent. and Mount quite 50 per cent. of its inhabitants from famine and disease and accounts of the privations and sufferings which have been current here of late give but a bare idea of it all. The local population has had to put up with the sufferings at the hands of the Turks and their cruel masters the Germans. Many well known families no longer exist, their members having either died from privation or been executed by Djemal Pasha whilst others in good and in many cases very easy circumstances before the War are now forced to beg for charity. Energetic efforts have been made by the Allies since their entry into Syria to alleviate the distress and the Syrian committees which have been operating from Cairo for some time past have sent large quantities of supplies. But much more is required before it will be possible to put an end to the present unfortunate state of affairs which has in many instances been deliberately brought about by the Turks, whilst Beirut and Lebanon were deprived by Djemal of all supplies from outside.

Damascus was the centre of plenty and could easily have come to assistance of these two districts and funds are being urgently appealed for by the Committees. Of course, the great obstacle to any extended relief work is the shortage of supplies; but it is understood the Allies have agreed to send some shiploads to help to eke out what can be spared from Egypt and Palestine itself. One or two shiploads have already been sent to Beirut and have contributed some relief, but of course they constitute but a drop in the ocean compared with what is really required.

MEETING AT KHAPA.

DEMAND FOR SELF-DETERMINATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 2.

An open-air meeting of the citizens of Khapa, District Nagpur, held under the presidentship of Mr. Janrao Patil, expressed heartfelt joy at the victorious termination of the war, requesting to apply self-determination to India. The second resolution urged the election of Lokmanya Tilak as a delegate for the Peace Conference. The third resolution congratulated Mr. Narayanrao Vaidya on his acquittal. Mr. Vaidya having replied in feeling terms, the meeting terminated. Fifteen gentlemen became members of the Home Rule League on the spot.

WATERING OF BOMBAY ROADS.

QUESTION OF USING SALT WATER.

FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday. Mr. Rahimtoolah Currimbhoy presiding when consideration was given to the proposal for bringing salt water into the city for the purposes of watering the roads, and it was resolved to ask for a report from the Commissioner as to the feasibility of the idea. Mr. R. S. Navalkar's motion, which was adjourned, for the purpose of enabling women to be elected councillors, brought a large number of ladies to the Corporation Hall, and they took keen interest in the debate.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved:

"That in view of the Tansa lake being the mainstay of our water supply, the Commissioner be requested to report (a) whether the old leaks in the Tansa dam are extending, (b) what is the quantity of water lost by leakage from Tansa dam; (c) how is this loss of water measured; (d) after extending the height of the dam in connection with the duplication of the Tansa main, is the leakage increasing, if so, to what extent and what measures have been adopted to prevent further extension of the leaks and remedy the existing ones."

He thought the Commissioner might ask an engineer to make a full report on the matter; Bombay depended mainly on the Tansa Water Supply and it was only proper that they should take good care of it. The dam spill had not been remedied and the speaker feared there might be some danger of their water supply being stopped.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy seconded and the motion was adopted.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna moved:

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report as to the fesibility of laying a new main or of employing other means for using sea water for watering roads, flushing drains, &c."

Mr. Sethna said they would be wanting more water as time went on and it was, therefore, proper that they should economise fresh water. It meant more money to the Corporation. In the past many efforts had been made to utilise sea water, as was being done in the Continental towns. In Calcutta people used less fresh water, as unfiltered water was used for the purpose of watering the roads. Sea water was also specially recommended for watering the roads, as it freshened the air and kept the humidity of the roads for a longer time owing to the presence of salt. It was high time for the Corporation to do something in the matter, owing to the failure of rains in the current year. The quantity required for watering was something like two and half million gallons, and nearly one million and a quarter were used for conservancy purposes; and altogether they used four and half millions for such purposes. If they spent a heavy sum of money in bringing sea water into the city they might easily make it up by economy in the use of fresh water.

Mr. R. S. Navalker seconded.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said the question had been discussed many times before, but it was not thought feasible. Another thing was that sea-water deteriorated the pipes whether they were made of steel or cast iron, and they would have to change them more often than was usual. He did not think any useful purpose would be served by having a report.

CONCRETE PIPES SUGGESTED.

Mr. A. H. Whyte suggested concrete pipes.

Dr. Sukhia said there was the question of cost of these concrete pipes. It was sheer waste of time and money.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said he would support the motion, as it would mean a great economy to the Corporation. They should pass the motion unanimously.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker also supported.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji thought it would be a good thing to have a report from the Commissioner, as their increased requirements made greater demands every day on their fresh water supply. By having sea water they would be able to flush their drains more often than was being done at the present time.

QUESTION OF COST.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta said he was in favour of a report, and they might use cft concrete mains for the purpose of bringing the sea water into the city. But as for having two connections for every house, he thought the expense would be too much. They could not use sea-water for gardening purposes, and there were many other things for which also they could not use it. Even from the point of view of economy he did not think it would pay the Corporation to have two connections. He thought the Commissioner should be asked to report what the cost would be and he therefore moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. H. D. Nanavatty said it was a motion which should be passed unanimously, as they were getting more and more short of their fresh water supply.

Mr. A. H. Whyte said as so much was made of costs, he would like to move a rider that the Commissioner should also be asked to report on the feasibility of tarring all the roads in the city, and the cost of same.

Mr. Sethna accepted the rider.

MOTION ADOPTED.

In replying to the debate Mr. Sethna said sea-water was used in Bandra, and in Bombay by the Post Trust for watering the roads. The trade might require more water in a few years. Even if they did not want it they had always a ready market in Salsette and if they sold their fresh water at 8 annas per thousand gallons their cost would be easily made up in a few years.

The motion was adopted.

WOMEN'S HOSPITAL

The Corporation then considered the report of the Councillors deputed to wait upon Lord and Lady Willingdon in connection with the offer of Rs. 5 lakhs for building a hospital for maternity and diseases of women and children in Bombay.

The report stated:—His Excellency the Governor informed them that the offer had originated from Mr. Hormusji N. Vakeel on behalf of the Trustees of the Estate of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo Sidick, that Lady Willingdon had suggested that the amount be applied towards the foundation of a Maternity Hospital and that the conference had been arranged for with a view to discussing how it might be arranged to give effect to the suggestion.

A discussion followed in the course of which the following alternatives were suggested:—

(1) That the sum of Rs. 5 lakhs may be offered to the Municipality for being earmarked as an Endowment Fund for the upkeep of such Maternity Hospitals and Homes as the Corporation may, from time to time, consider it expedient to provide.

(2) That a portion of the amount may be spent on building another block of Maternity Home of 48 beds at the proposed King Edward Memorial Hospital or elsewhere, and the remainder made over to the Corporation towards maintenance.

(3) That buildings for three or four small Maternity Homes on the lines of those now in existence may be provided at a cost of about Rs. 2 lakhs and the balance made over to the Municipality for upkeep.

After further discussion according to a suggestion made by his Excellency the Governor, it was agreed that the representatives of the Corporation should arrange to meet Mr. Hormusji N. Vakeel to consider the matter further and see if some arrangement agreeable to all concerned could be arrived at. The matter was accordingly discussed at several conferences with Mr. Vakeel. At the instance of the deputation, the present Commissioner (Mr. P. W. Monie, I.C.S.) was good enough to place before them a report giving certain particulars required by them on the subject. From this report (copy appended) it will be seen that a Maternity Home of 20 beds was estimated in December 1916 to cost about Rs. 1,00,000 for land, building and initial equipment and about Rs. 10,000 per year for maintenance. Further discussion and correspondence took place with Mr. Vakeel as to the terms subject to which the offer should be accepted, and on the 8th August 1918, definite terms were communicated to Mr. Vakeel for approval. By their letter, dated the 4th October 1918, however, Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, on behalf of the Hon. the Advocate-General of Bombay, intimated that on the 30th August 1918, the High Court of Bombay had passed a decree in suit No. 859 of 1913 (Advocate-General *vs.* Abdula Abdul Rahim and others), whereby it was directed amongst other things that out of the estate of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo Sidick "5½ per cent. War Bonds of the face value of Rs. 5,00,000 be handed over to the Municipality of Bombay towards the cost of establishing and maintaining Maternity Homes in Bombay in the name of Mahomed Haji Saboo Sidick upon terms to be settled between the Municipality and the Hon. the Advocate-General of Bombay."

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

A discussion accordingly took place with the Hon. the Advocate-General when the following terms were settled:—

1. That the Municipality should acquire land with an existing building thereon or should acquire land and erect a building thereon and should establish and permanently maintain a Maternity Home with at least 20 beds in such building, in each of the following localities, *viz.*:—

(*a*) near Lal Baug and to the north thereof, and

(*b*) within a radius of 1/3rd of a mile of the family residence of the late Mahomed Haji Saboo Sidick at Chhas Moholla.

2. That the Municipality should permanently maintain the present Bellasis Road Maternity Home with not less than 16 beds either at its present site or any other site on Bellasis Road but without any obligation to provide a permanent building for the Home either at the present site or at any other site as above.

3. That each of the above Maternity Homes should be named the Mahomed Haji Saboo Sidick Maternity Home.

4. That the Municipality should carry out the terms of Clause 1 so soon as may be after the termination of the present war and in the meanwhile (*a*) should maintain the existing Parel Maternity Home with at least 16 beds, and (*b*) should establish and maintain elsewhere in Bombay a Maternity Home with at least 20 beds to the satisfaction of the Advocate-General. Each Maternity Home should be named the Mahomed Haji Saboo Sidick Maternity Home.

5. Securities representing Rs. 5,00,000 should be transferred to the Municipality on the establishment to the satisfaction of the Advocate-General of the temporary Home with at least 20 beds referred to in Clause 4 (*b*).

The Corporation's deputation consider that these terms are unobjectionable and recommend that subject to the terms mentioned above the offer be accepted by the Corporation with thanks and that a copy of this report be forwarded to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon with an expression of the Corporation's grateful thanks for all the trouble they have taken in the matter."

Dr. Dadachanji moved that the report be adopted and their Excellencies be informed of their decision by sending a deputation to them. He said the terms were unobjectionable, and they should thank both Lord and Lady Willingdon for the interest they had taken in the matter.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

Mr. R. S. Navalker said the report did not state what was the cost of maintaining the institutions, and as a business Corporation they should not undertake any additional responsibility without knowing the actual cost. He therefore moved an amendment that the whole question be referred to the Medical Committee for a report about the maintenance charges, and the initial cost of the hospital.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said the deputation had gone beyond their powers. They should not accept the proposal simply because the matter had been brought before them by high personages. Were they going to be tied down to certain conditions which the deputation had no power to impose upon the Corporation? He agreed with the previous speaker that the deputation had gone far beyond their province.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta said there could not be any doubt that the Committee had not gone beyond their power. He was in favour of the original proposition.

EXTENSION OF FRANCHISE TO WOMEN.

At this stage further discussion was adjourned to take up the November agenda and discuss Mr. R. S. Navalker's resolution to enable ladies to be elected councillors of the Corporation. There was a large number of ladies present in the Hall, both Indian and English, who had come there to hear the discussion.

Mr. Navalker moved:

"That in recognition of the valuable services rendered by the ladies of Bombay in the present War and other benevolent works, the Election Committee be requested to report whether it is not desirable to amend the Bombay Municipal Act so as to enable the women of Bombay to be elected as Councillors of the Bombay Municipal Corporation."

Mr. Navalker said he expected a large number of women voters to support him at the election, as he had nearly two hundred such voters in his ward. But that was not the point. Women were coming to the fore in all parts of the world and the Corporation should not lag behind. The only thing that had hitherto kept them back was the want of education, but that defect was being remedied now. They had done such splendid service in the world that they should pass the motion. Similar privileges were enjoyed by the women of the United Kingdom and there was no reason why they should not progress in such a simple matter. The Legislative Council had already passed a resolution recommending the Corporation to have lady councillors in the Corporation, and it was only proper that they should pass the motion. If they did not accept the motion now it would be forced upon them by external circumstances. He moved that the matter be referred to a Committee.

At this stage the debate was adjourned to Thursday next.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon was present at Alexandra Docks on the arrival of the first party of returned Prisoners of War on Monday afternoon. Lady Willingdon afterwards visited the Red Cross Depot at the Docks.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon attended a Farewell "At Home" given in their honour by the members of the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana on Monday afternoon.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were the guests of the Hon. Sir Basil and Lady Scott at dinner.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon received a visit from their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani of Dewas on Saturday morning.

Her Excellency was present at the Tennis match—Bombay v. Poona—at the Willingdon Sports Club and afterwards their Excellencies visited the Nawab and Begum of Savanur at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Their Excellencies were present at the Annual Open Sports Meeting of the Y. M. C. A. at the Oval on Saturday afternoon where her Excellency gave away the prizes.

His Excellency was the guest of the president and members of the Byculla Club at dinner on Saturday night.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. E. M. Pratt, I.C.S., to be a *Puisne* Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay in succession to Sir Frank Beaman, Kt., retired with effect from the 6th November, 1918.

"THE UNTOUCHABLES."

DEMAND FOR COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 30.

Mr. V. R. Shinde, General Secretary of the Depressed Classes Mission, India, in the course of a public address on the urgency of the problem of the "Untouchables" referred to the political aspect of the question and said that speaking for himself he had nothing to do with the question of communal representation; but he urged it in the cases of the depressed classes. He said they wanted separate electorates and separate representation on legislative and local bodies. He was first an Indian and then a depressed classes worker and he would not advocate anything against national interests. But if the higher classes did not abolish untouchability immediately, there was the only second best alternative in the cause of the depressed classes. That was to grant them communal representation. He demanded it on the score of the disabilities of the community and not on selfish interest for which other communities claimed it; and he even claimed it in priority to Sikhs and Mahomedans, who did not suffer from the disabilities of the depressed classses.

Mr. A. R. Bannerji, I.C.S., who presided, spoke in eulogistic terms of the work of the Depressed Classes Mission and also alluded to the practical work done by his father Sasipada Bannerji. An appeal for Rs. 5,000 for a branch of the Mission in Bangalore was made.

The Government of India are informed that the Board of Trade has announced numerous relaxations of United Kingdom exports and imports prohibitions with effect from the 14th November. Complete lists have been sent by mail and relaxation will be announced in India as soon as received.

WILLINGDON ADMINISTRATION.

SPEECHES BY MESSRS KHADILKAR & JAMNADAS.

On Saturday night Messrs. Khadilkar and Jamnadas Dwarkadas addressed a large gathering of mill-hands at Parel. Dr. Sathaye presided.

Mr. Khadilkar began by describing how the British labourers were found to fall short of the military physical standard in the war. Insanitation and liquor, the curse of poverty, deteriorated the physique of even the highly paid British labourer. Mr. Lloyd George has included this question of the amelioration of the labourers in his election programme. India was sure to get some instalment of Home Rule. Candidates would go to them to ask for their votes. They would promise them this and that and would urge them to give them their votes. They will have to be trained in knowing what is their good and in getting satisfied that it has been achieved. They can begin taking lessons in this from that very moment. A few rich people were going to vote a memorial to Lord Willingdon in the name of the citizens of Bombay. He had no objection to their raising memorials. They were rich and might do whatever they liked with their money, but he said, "What I object to is that it is being done in the name of all the citizens of Bombay. Do you owe him such a memorial?" When they got their pay and never did they put it in their pocket without careful examining the coins. Why should they not likewise examine the administration of the Governor before voting him a memorial? In this great war autocratic Russia swept away the liquor. America stopped it in nearly 20 of its States. And the Congress there was trying to stop it altogether even in the "wet" States within five years. What did Lord Willingdon do for them? The excise revenue instead of diminishing has been trebled. Did they owe him a memorial for that. Liquor had been stopped in Christian countries where religion allowed it. Why was it not to be stopped when both Hinduism and Mahomedanism had prohibited it? Had it been stopped, he was sure men would not petition or send deputations to the Government asking for drink as they did for increase of pay. Had it been stopped their wifes and children would have been in better circumstances. They would not have fallen prey to diseases and particularly the epidemic as they did in those horrible days. They would have been happier and would have blessed Lord Willingdon; wire the mill hands alone might have been able to raise a memorial to the Governor without the assistance of those big and rich people as they would have been allowed to save crores of rupees.

Then he told them how the previous Government had settled a programme to open 500 schools every year. Provision was already made to meet this new expenditure. But what did they find in Lord Willingdon's administration? These schools were not opened by Government. The war came, men suffered under its horrors, particularly high prices and scarcity. The war has passed. Yet many of them had not received any increment in pay. Some of them were only promised the increase. Well might the Government now say the war had passed and yet they could live through it and so there was no necessity at all for any increase or allowance! The speaker then referred to the epidemic. He asked whether it was not the duty of the Government to help them. Did they do so?

MR. JAMNADAS' ADDRESS.

After Mr. Khadilkar Mr. Jamnadas addressed the audience. He asked them if they would give a certificate to a manager of their mill who treated his next assistants very kindly and gave them a few presents and some times called them to tea, but had never raised their pay or had given them any bonus, a certificate for the progress and efficiency of the mill at the instance of those few assistants? Lord Willingdon had a few flatterers. They were called to dinners or were sometimes honoured. Now these flatterers wanted in their name to give a certificate to Lord Willingdon for his good administration. But before allowing them to do it they ought to ask themselves what Lord Willingdon had done for them. He reminded them of the Kaira affair. Men like Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest worker in the cause of the people, tried to induce and convince the Governor, but without the least success. Lord Willingdon allowed his Commissioner to threaten the people with the forfeiture of land, worth thousands of rupees and held for generations together, for a paltry sum of the revenue assessment when the lands had produced nothing out of which to pay it. They were dying there from that horrible influenza and Lord Willingdon did not see his duty to return to the capital to do something for the people. Then he turned to the insult to the Home Rulers. Some of the leaders of the Home Rulers were called to the War Conference. Even when an enemy went to them the Hindus and the Mahomedans they treated him well remembering the rules of hospitality. Lord Willingdon invited them and laid charges in his speech upon their loyalty and insulted them. Lokamanya Tilak, whom they deeply revered was not allowed to speak and had to leave the hall. Were they going to forget all that? Was it not their duty to examine the administration of the Governor and if they did not find that they had progressed under it, was it not their duty to go to the meeting of the 11th to vote accordingly?

The president exhorted the people to go to the meeting and stand by their rights.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in Shantaram's Chawl, Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside. Messrs. Shivram M. Paranjye, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mavji Govindji Shet will speak on "Lord Willingdon's Administration."

WILLINGDON MEMORIAL.

WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK.

MR. ACWORTH'S IGNORANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Shrewd Scotchman as he is, Mr. E. Cecil B. Acworth of "The Cairn", Cumballa Hill", has miserably failed, in his letter in the "Times of India", to show a single thing to the credit of Lord Willingdon as the Governor of Bombay. He all along prattles of his Excellency's services to the Empire, "Yeoman service to the Empire during five and a half of the most critical years in the Empire's history"—but the question then will be for the Empire to decide, in what way his Excellency's memorial should be raised. Why should the people of Bombay be asked to assume the whole burden of the Empire?

Mr. Acworth's firm of solicitors being the Government Solicitors, people might be interested to know, whether he has got a brief from the Bombay Government to meddle in a matter unquestionably "political", as the Governor is to be awarded a certificate for his "administration of the Presidency," from the public of Bombay. Mr. Acworth's sense of judgment seems to have been warped in insisting that there is "no politics" in this matter, and so the Government servants and semi-officials like him may safely trample under feet, the Government "rules", which put a ban on "politics" with regard to their servants.

But the most funny part of Mr. Acworth's defence of the memorial consists in asking: "Who are Messrs. Jinnah, Horniman and Jamnadas Dwarkadas?" This part draws an editorial from the rabid Anglo-Indian paper of Dalal Street—the paper which attacked the Indian National Congress for the last so many years, even the Congress under the leadership of Sir S. P. Sinha and Sir Dinsha Wacha, the paper, that has nothing in common with the Indian people, and which has no right to speak in a matter concerning the people of Bombay.

I will answer Mr. Acworth's stupid question, with regard to the three Home Rule League workers. Does Mr. Acworth know, that Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas is in the Famine Relief Committee appointed in the Town Hall Meeting called by the Sheriff last Friday, though Mr. Acworth's name is not to be found in the same? Will Mr. Acworth soberly think, why Mr. Jamnadas is put on the Committee, and he is not? Let Mr. Acworth go to native parts of the Bombay city, or to any town or village in Gujarat and ask there: "Who is Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas?" If he does so, I will assure him that he will get a reply, that would effectually stop him from asking that question publicly in a most absent-minded manner. As for Mr. B. G. Horniman, even a blind man, if he be at all conversant with the public life of Bombay, will appreciate the sound and fearless public work done by Mr. Horniman. Let Mr. Acworth ask the postmen of Bombay, or the Millhands of Parel, or the Grain Merchants of Musjid Bunder what public services Mr. Horniman has rendered for them, and Mr. Acworth will be a better and a wiser man for the knowledge.

These two active workers, with the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, have spread far and wide the Gospel and the Commandments of the Allies, their War Aims and their Principles. What has Mr. Acworth done except accepting Government patronage and dinner parties, and betraying the cause of his Excellency, by his "airy nothings" and by his recriminations against some of Bombay's public workers?—Yours, etc.,

VITHALDAS K. SHETH.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

QUESTIONABLE TACTICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In my previous letter, I attempted to show that some of these people who are for ever praising and approving all the acts of the bureaucrats, whether they are right or wrong, are little concerned about ethical notions and other considerations that generally appeal to just and honest minds. All that they aim at is the opportunity to show their adherence to the cause of any party, provided it is the stronger one and from which they may derive some benefit. What has struck me most in this memorial controversy is the question of partisanship, without the slightest regard to the merits of the question, which this subject has given rise to. The important question to my mind is this: *Does H. E. Lord Willingdon deserve a memorial from the public in appreciation of his administration as the Governor of this Presidency?* If yes, by all means let him have it; if not, it is simply adulation to offer him a tribute he does not deserve, I think it is not possible to associate the fact that H. E. has proved himself to be a sympathetic and popular person, very sociable and a perfect gentleman, with his official capacity as a Governor. That H. E. has also proved himself to be a hardworking person in favour of many social movements and, especially, with work connected with the war, nobody will deny. But it is equally impossible to deny that as a Governor he was not the strong man at the helm and that he was hopelessly in the hands of his overbearing *entourage* as you questionably showed in your address the other day. Those who wish us to believe that H. E.'s administration has been very successful have first to refute what you said. They may succeed in raising sympathy by being sentimental, and so forth, but they cannot succeed in convincing an intelligent public after the luminous manner in which you have exposed everything. We are, besides, not strangers to the question. We have watched Lord Willingdon's administration from the beginning and if we are honest we are bound to admit that you have not overstated any fact in your address. In fact, we are anxiously awaiting whether any doughty champion,—knight in armour or Bahadur, *sabre à la main*—will undertake the task of refuting your indictment. But no one, I am afraid will come forward for the simple reason that they cannot. All that the other side can say is that the movement is due to the malice of Home Rulers, and so forth, but no one dares say that you have invented all these charges. Your Dalal Street contemporary can only succeed in making itself clownish, as it always does, whenever it espouses the bureaucratic cause, and sensible readers only laugh at it. Your Bori Bunder contemporary affects to be lofty and, perhaps, persuades itself that its loftiness crushes you to atoms. But all this is of no avail. They are in the grip of facts out of which it is not very easy to escape and whatever may be the result of this movement, you hold them tight. Some people tell me that the days of toadyism in Bombay are numbered as the mass is getting wide awake. Possibly It is, however, strange that so many Parsees, in Bombay, behave rather curiously—so much so that one is apt to think that if its days are numbered it will still be a long time before it expires. This strange conduct may not be due to mere love of adulation in this valiant race, it may be pure atavism. Perhaps Lecky's remark, about the Parsees in his "History of European Morals" explains this peculiar trait of many of our. Parsee fellow citizens in their inborn anxiety always to worship the rising sun; or in other words, to side with the stronger party. Anyhow, it is one of the saddest features of Bombay public life always to see the same galaxy of adulators on every occasion. They are always followed by *unles de roguets* as the French say, who have their axe to grind and who never miss the occasion to make chorus with their leaders and this is mistaken as public opinion. What a farce!—Yours, etc.,

EVERLASTING TRUTH.

P. S.—This, of course, explains the fact why some Parsees, a well-known cricketer in the number, are busy collecting signatures in the tram and other places and even asking students to sign a counter-memorial to yours. What shabby and questionable tactics—and all this in a city that claims to be progressive and enlightened!

NOT FORGOTTEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will insert these few lines in the columns of your next issue when so much is discussed in favour and against the memorial proposed to be erected permanently to connect the name of his Excellency with Bombay.

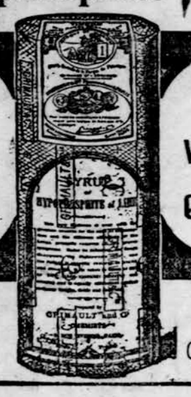
The prolonged strike of the G. I. P. workmen of 1917 is, I don't think, yet forgotten. After resisting persuasions for over a month the workmen resumed their duties on getting assurances in the name of Lord Willingdon that on resumption of work, none of the men or their leaders who took part in the said strike, would be punished by the Railway authorities in anyway. This was in August, 1917, and in the following month on or about the 3rd September, 1917, some of the men and leaders, who had permanently settled down in Bombay for years and had served the Company for long periods, were abruptly given orders transferring them to distant up-country stations and were asked to leave the same night even against their wishes and without any better prospects. About the 5th September, 1917, the men after the work started, tried to collect together with a view to put their grievances before the workshop manager and officers in the course of which one of the men was shot by a foreman and some officers got injuries. As the result of this the city police of their own motion presented eleven of the men on a charge of rioting, whereas the Commissioner of Police, Mr. F. A. M. Vincent, in spite of being urged by the injured workman's pleader did not take any action against the foreman, and the man was consequently himself compelled to take action against the said foreman. During the aforesaid police prosecution of the men, their attorneys had sent a wire to his Excellency at Poona through his private secretary, referring to previous assurances; a reply was received to it on or about 10th September, intimating to the men's attorneys that the matter was being considered. So far as I know his Excellency was not good enough to inform the attorneys of his final decision on the subject and the accused men, at the close of the trial, were committed to jail and one of them had to undergo six weeks' incarceration. This will convince the public as to what must be the true feelings of those fifteen thousand workmen of the G. I. P. Railway, who have suffered on account of the aforesaid assurances, and your readers can judge for themselves whether they would support the proposed memorial.

I shall feel obliged if any one can say whether his Excellency, the said Commissioner of Police or Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, the Second Presidency Magistrate, who were persuading the men to join the workshop during the said strike, have taken any interest in the welfare of the thousands of workmen during the last epidemic or they moved the Railway authorities to open relief work and help these poor in their calamity.—Yours, etc.,

D. MEHTA.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime



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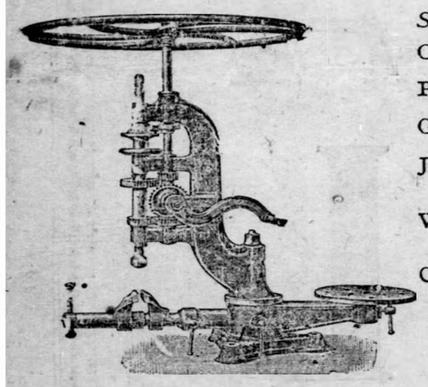

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 1.

The monsoon has continued fairly strong and rainfall has been wide-spread in the rainfall has been wide-spread in the peninsula. The western depression entered extreme north of India and light rain has fallen in north of United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in north Hyderabad and local in North of United Provinces, southeast Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, southeast Madras, Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Orissa, Mysore, Malabar and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Chakrata and Sholapur half an inch; Nizamabad, Hyderabad Deccan two; Chittagong one; Tinnevelly, Cuddalore two; Pamban, Coimbatore one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Deccan and north of United Provinces.

Earthquake Report:—Two local earthquake shocks were recorded last night on Simla Seismograph at one hour fortyone minutes and two hours thirtytwo minutes respectively. There was also an earthquake of slight intensity at its origin about three hundred miles away at eight hours eight minutes this morning.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 2nd December 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0.10 in. of rain. The sky is clear and humidity is normal. Day temperature is below the average in the east Punjab; night temperature is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are practically clear. Humidity remains in considerable excess at Jhansi, but elsewhere it is lower and is now normal. Day temperature is higher, but is still below the average in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity has decreased in Rajputana and is in excess only in the extreme south. Day temperature is below normal throughout Rajputana,—considerably so in the south-east.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in Central India West and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is above normal in Gujarat and the south of Central India West. Day temperature is below the average in Central India West; night temperature continues in defect in Cutch, but is locally above normal elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies have cleared in the east, but continue moderately clouded in the west of the division. Humidity remains in considerable excess at most stations. Temperature is below normal during the day and above it at night, the deficiency in the maximum being considerable in the north-western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity and night temperature are in excess and day temperature in slight defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies continue moderately or heavily clouded and humidity in considerable excess. Day temperature is below normal in Hyderabad; night temperature remains moderately or considerably above the average over the whole division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon rainfall has been confined to the Madras coast and the south-west of the Peninsula; in these areas it has been nearly general and in places heavy. Light local rain is reported from the north Punjab probably under the influence of the disturbance from the west which was reported to have entered the extreme north of India yesterday. The air remains much damper than usual and night temperature above the average in the Deccan and the central parts of the country.

Rainfall is likely to continue in the south of the Peninsula and may occur locally in the Bombay Deccan.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time:		Depth on Refl.	LOW WATER. Day of month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on datum
	Dec.	h.	m	ft. in.	Dec.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Mon.	2	m	9 56	25 9	2	m	4 16	20 1
Tues.	3	m	11 1a	28 1	3	m	4 7a	18 1
Wed.	4	m	5 1	25 9	3	m	0 12a	19 3
Thur.	5	m	11 13	26 2	4	m	5 88	19 8
Fri.	6	m	0 8	28 10	5	m	5 15a	15 7
Sat.	7	m	0 43	28 10	6	m	6 18	19 5
Sun.	8	m	1 19	28 8	7	m	6 50	19 4
			1 56	25 11			7 25a	15 10
		m	1 56	28 4	8	m	7 23	19 5
			1 52a	25 7			7 59a	16 5
							8 9	19 2
							7 39a	17 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	2 (Monday)	Sunrise.	6h. 56m	Sunset. 6h.	1m
,,	3 (Tuesday)	,,	6h. 52m.	,, 6h.	0m
,,	4 (Wednesday)	,,	6h. 57m.	,, 6h.	1m
,,	5 (Thursday)	,,	6h. 58m.	,, 6h.	1m
,,	6 (Friday)	,,	6h. 59m.	,, 6h.	1m
,,	7 (Saturday)	,,	7h. 59m.	,, 6h.	1m
,,	8 (Sunday)	,,	7h. 0m.	,, 6h.	2m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918. Dec. 3d. 8h 49.3m. p.m.; First quarter 11d. 8h. 1·4m. a.m.; Full Moon 18d. 0h. 47.5m a.m.; Last quarter 25d. 6h. 0.5m. p.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st Dec 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.930 Inch
Temperature of Air	74.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.0 ,,
Dew Point	70.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.783 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.0 ,,
Minimum do.	74.6 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE, ENE, W NW, NW, N NW, NNE
Movement of Wind do. do.	13 Miles.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 2 d December, 1918, was 30.153 inches.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For three months' Bills **Rs. 98-14 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·5512 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-9 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4.9967 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96-4 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·1948 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....
or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....
day of .....1919.

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Dai Nippon Brewery Company Ld.,

The largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.

ASAHI BRAND

The Best Brand in Japan. Nothing to match it in quality.

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BOMBAY.

Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what prospectus of the INDIA PROVIDENT COMPANY, LTD., the safest and cheapest house for Life Assurance will be to you. Because it will tell you how you an get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Government Securities. Claims paid over Re. 1,00,000.

WANTED agents also on most liberal erms. Earnest workers earning Re. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.

For particulars apply at once mentionin this paper to the Secretary 29, Grey Street Calcutta.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
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GRAND CLEARANCE SALE

From 1st December to 15th December 1918

From 1st December to 15th December 1918

GENUINE REDUCTION IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

FOR WHITE SUITS

DRILLS.

	War Reduced Price Rs. as.	Price Rs. as.
Satin Duck 29092 ..	1 0	0 14

HOLLAND.

Best for Shirts No. 1500 40 yds.	27 12	23 4

MULL.

No. 54 20 yds	16 0	13 0

LONG CLOTH,

R.R.R.R.	32" 20 yds.	15 6	12 0
1616	34" 40 yds.	27 2	19 12
1919	34" ,,	30 13	24 0
T1100	20 yds	14 6	11 8

Sale Price 12½ %

BEST FOR SOFT SHIRTS

TWILLS.

		War Reduced Price. Rs. as.	Price. Rs. as.
No. 14000	26" 40 yds.	23 6	17 10
,, 11500	30" ,,	30 10	24 0
,, 8000	,, ,,	28 2	21 6

SHIRTING

Zephyr Striped	28" yd.	1 0	0 9
,, ,,	24 yd.	14 10	12 4
,, A 3½	,,	15 12	11 4

Sale Price 12½ %

TABLE CLOTHS

Damask Cloth 60"	1 8	1 4

FOR BATH

TOWELS.

			War Reduced Price. Rs. as.	Price. Rs. as.
13× Turkish	40×25	Doz.	17 4	14 11
12× ,,	59×27	,,	32 0	27 4
Basil Mission	26×54	each	3 12	3 3
,,	26×26	,,	2 8	2 2
,,	24×24	,,	3 0	2 7
1225 Hoy. comb	59×36	Doz	36 8	31 0
6205 ,,	27×26	,,	13 4	11 5
1025 ,,	50×35	,,	30 0	25 0

Sale Price 12½ %

12½% DISCOUNT ON REDUCED PRICES

SALE

To Clear the Present Stock Reduction on Reduced Prices

VARIETIES

SAREES	CHAVALS
VESTS	BANIANS
TEAPOY COVERS	COIR MATTING
SOAPS	PENCILS
CRAYONS	RAZORS
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12½%

SPECIALITIES

BENARES SILKS	SHAWLS
SURAT SILKS	MUFFLERS
TUSSORE	PITAMBER
WOOLLEN	PRINTED CURTAINS
MERCERISED	SHIRTS
SOCKS	TIES
PUTOO CLOTHS	

SALE

All Orders Received from Upcountry Will be Attended to Promptly

An Opportunity For You

Visit our Stores ON Sale Days

DHOTERS.

	War Reduced Price. Rs. as.	Price. Rs. as.
B. K. G. 48"×8 yds	8 0	5 10
A. C. 5808 48"×8 yds.	9 14	8 0
FF 8 yds.	7 4	5 0
7630 ,,	8 0	5 8
	5 6	3 4

Sale Price 12½%

Approximately Extra For Larger Sizes

ALL SIZES AVAILABLE.

SALE DAYS.

	Dates.	
SUNDAY	1	8/15
MONDAY	2	9
TUESDAY	3	10
WEDNESDAY	4	11
THURSDAY	5	12
FRIDAY	6	13
SATURDAY	7	14

PROVISION.

	War Reduced Price. Rs. a.	Price. Rs. a.
MANGO PULP Doz.	8 12	8 0

COCOA.

1lb. Tin	2 2	2 0
½lb. ,,	1 3	1 1
¼lb. ,,	0 11	0 10
JAMS. Apricot Plum	0 13	0 9
Peaches & Marmalad	0 14½	0 10½
Cherry—Strawberry Rasberry	1 1½	13 6½

Sale Price 12½%

Take Advantage OF Sale Days For Fifteen Days Only

The Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ld.

1 PRINCESS STREET
2 MADHAV BAUG
3 GIRGAUM

BOMBAY & POONA

4 POONA CITY
5 POONA CANTONMENT

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